

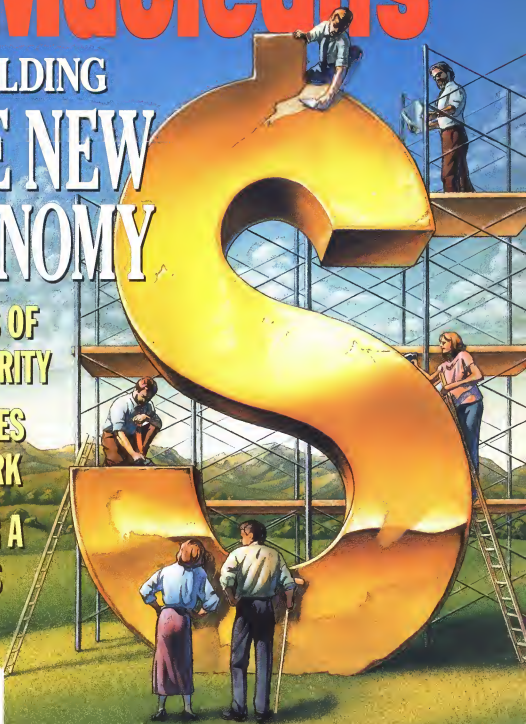
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GRADUATES
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STARTING A
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'This is not Vancouver'

12 After the Canucks lost the Stanley Cup to the New York Rangers, thousands of people rampaged through the city's downtown core in a riot that shattered Vancouver's laid-back image of itself.



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19 A new book tells the moving story of Sue Rodriguez who, in defiance of the Supreme Court of Canada, had a doctor help her commit suicide last February at her home in Saanich, B.C. An excerpt focuses on her last two weeks, when her capacities were severely



For A New Canada

Much has learned occasionally that there is at least an uncodified prescription for the diet that best Canada's diet is good. It is a new version of Valium that goes in a bottle, named with the bewitchment of the Kitchener and Muskoka regions. A very big dose should go to Louise Pariseau and Jacques Beaudet, the Senators from the Quebec, passed in the very loss in their salaries, the dollar and Canadian referendum. All most as much should go to Gordon Gibson, the irrepressible former British Columbia provincial leader who has published a pamphlet in what will happen after Quebec becomes independent. Inevitably in the dining room of the Redon River. Several battles should be left in English halls around the land and at the docks of certain open-line restaurants who dine out on diamonds. And a whole case should go to those fearless newspapermen and women who overturn the present day theories in the state of a very poor but not all of it sold.

The point is, we are collectively killing off a great idea here, the notion that, approaching the millennium, a gifted and civilized population can live in peace, giving a life to get along. Instead, we have the spectacle of a federal leader of the Opposition trying to locate up the country; a separatist leader in Quebec who is trying to stifle debate about the consequences of his plan; and any number of brokers, provocateurs, agents and consultants yelling that the country is about to hit the wall"—all the while that inflation disappears, employment increases and the economy starts to recover. Why can't the business leaders of the nation take a lesson

The other reason for cults is that there is also a long-term solution. It is the following:

- **Step 1:** In early fall, Premier Daniel Johnson's Quebec Liberals got re-elected. Admittedly, that is a long shot, but the current polls do not rule out an upset.

- Step 1A: Parsona-Bouchard get a grip on themselves, stop trying to muzzle dissenters and get elected. The dollar falls below 70 cents, a financial crisis ensues and Quebecers vote negatively to defeat the referendum to remain.

• Step 2: Is either event, the federal government, firm will all down with Quebec and the other provinces. After the assembly and parallel result will be a different kind of Canada. It is a number of provinces will have to be given more authority. But if they all get roughly the same deal, and Ottawa retains its voice on truly national concerns, it will work. The coal crisis is proof positive that Ottawa already has lost control of fishing, so why not lose that over to the provinces who want it? Why not? Quebec has more control over matters that affect its distinct culture and the French language? Why not bring control where people can do something about it? Such a fine line is inevitable. It is important that, that, Canada survives.



LETTERS

Separation anxiety

From your cover story on Rick Quilley's leader Lucien Bouchard ("The spoiler," June 13), I got the impression that he is an intelligent and cunning man who loves a challenge. Too bad he is wasting his talents on dividing the nation. His skills could close the gap between our people, many of whom have never set foot out of their own province. But alas, politicians are forever the pessimists and Canadians seem willing to follow them around blindly.

Yves-René Plouffe
Richmond Hill, Ont.

Lucien Bouchard says he has discovered the genius of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He should use this insight to understand more fully the history of Canada and its people, specifically our single-motherhood under fire.

John Klenke,
Sarnia, Ont.

It dismays me it is not to see the leader of the Opposition to the government of Canada passionately promoting the levels up of this wonderful country, particularly when he goes abroad. Lucien Bouchard can be what he pleases in Quebec, but when he represents this country internationally, we expect and demand that he be a defender. After all, white does his pay cheque come from?

Loraine E. Proctor,
Pawson, Nfld.

One of the advantages of Quebec becoming a sovereign state is that Canadians living there will be able to migrate to a civilized country without having to cross an ocean to get there.

Dele Hahnd,
Elton Lake, Ont.

Easy rider

So, Microsoft and Rogers Communications Ltd. plan to join forces to set up the first truly two-way electronic superhighway ("Mill wired up," Business, June 6). Ken Nickerson, Microsoft Canada's director of technical services, says that he will dare not have time to set the timer on his VCR to tape television programs—and yet he wants to ride the two-way electronic superhighway "simple enough this even my grandmother can use it." I am a grandmother of 13 and if Mr.



Bouchard: an intelligent and cunning man who loves a challenge

Nickerson has an Internet address, I'll go to my computer and tell him how to program his VCR.

Bonnie E. Hall,
Toronto, Ont.

'Cursing society'

I would like to add a few more words about adoption ("A few words about adoption," Guest Column, May 30). While it is hard to bridge an infant couple the opportunity to adopt a child from a presumably willing loved mother—such as I was at 15—I have spent the past six years raising a society that considers young women for becoming pregnant and then offers them redemption through handing over their children to yuppie strangers. Almost entirely by virtue of their double income, society declares such couples to be parental paragons, and single mothers are told to count themselves lucky that such people exist. Until we get over our disdain for single motherhood, and begin to provide young women with education and alternatives, adoption will never be a free, informed choice. It will simply remain the only so-called respectable alternative that young women are permitted.

R. Lynn Coady,
Sackville, N.B.

A thousand cuts

Diane Francis says that after just two hours of perusing the 1993 federal public accounts documents she found \$38 billion worth of expenditures to cut, thereby reduc-

ing the deficit by 30 per cent ("Shedding the deficit"—in just two hours," June 13). Although I agree with some of her cuts, I find it curious that she left alone most of the billions of dollars given to business each year in direct and indirect subsidies. Perhaps by her failure to promote these cuts, whether intentional or otherwise, she is guilty of the "stupid, cowardly leadership" she so astoundingly criticizes in others.

Steve Buchanan,
London, Ont.

Congratulations to Diane Francis for her no per sleazebag. Every time the incremental outrage would be raised only by a few pence-per cent people. Perhaps it's time she filed the prime minister's office and to pull us out of the quagmire in which we are sinking.

Richard W. Cooper,
Pawson, N.C.

In response to Diane Francis's comment that "\$38 billion is far too many, but usually by country, Museum of Civilization" he cut, I want to stress that each year 13 million visitors to the museum enjoy a multitude of experiences ranging from stimulating permanent and temporary exhibitions to engaging theatrical and musical performances and interactive exhibitions. This experience has made the museum the fourth most popular tourist attraction in the National Capital Region.

George McDonald,
Executive director, Canadian Museum of Civilization,
Ottawa, Ont.

Michael's column makes sense. But let me say to what he says and what he says. Please apply some common sense and common decency. While I agree with the idea of cutting the deficit, I don't agree with the idea of cutting the deficit by cutting the deficit.

Just coasting.



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OPENING NOTES

Borscht, boars and boredom

He ruled an empire from 1964 to 1982, but to most Soviet citizens Leonid Brezhnev was something less than a charismatic leader. Now, a Russian historian has revealed that, *any* thing, Brezhnev was once more being than people suspected. Dmitry Volkogonov, a former general with extensive access to Soviet-era archives, has plowed through Brezhnev's unpublished personal diaries in the course of researching a book on top Soviet leaders. In an article in the Moscow magazine *Top Secret*, Volkogonov portrays the untame leader of the Soviet superpower as a narcissistic man pre-



Mandela (center) at African National Congress rally; an expensive visit?

Top draws at the Games



Breaker: diary of a dull guy

occupied with mundane personal concerns rather than affairs of state. "Was at church...but borscht for lunch," Brezhnev wrote in one typical entry, dated April 30, 1977. "Read a rest in the yard, then finished reading some stuff." Four days later, Brezhnev records his night—and a pair of his friends during the previous three months. Then, after starting another night event—putting his hair wash—Brezhnev mentions that an article had read him a newspaper article on strategic arms limitation. (Dinner and bed soon followed, so that he could be fresh for a morning hunting expedition that Brezhnev records later, topped 33 ducks and 21 wild boars. "The entries go on forever—real, weird, boring, insignificant, trips to the circus, wild boars," says Volkogonov. "It doesn't make me happy to read this stuff." The more serious man said a while

George Heller, president of the Victoria Commonwealth Games Society, has had plenty to do with protocol and publicity at recent weeks, preparing for the official opening of the games at Victoria on Aug. 18. As a former marketing executive with the Hudson's Bay Co. and Woodward's department stores, he knows all the drawing power of the Royal Family. With a heavy schedule, he says "I would love to have the marketing rights to the Royal Family." In fact, Heller has something about as good. Queen Elizabeth II will open the Games, Prince Edward, president of the Commonwealth Games Federation, will close them on Aug. 28, and Prince Philip will be there to walk about in his inimitable way. The biggest standing medal, however, may go to the Commonwealth's newest head of government, South African President Nelson Mandela. Prime Minister John Chretien has extended an invitation and, in the world of external affairs, such prime ministerial missions are not undertaken unless a favorable reply is expected. And, just to be sure, Chretien has asked Mandela to be his "guest," which means that the new darling of Commonwealth democracy will not have to worry about fitting in an expensive airport when he gets home. There is little doubt which events will be of greatest interest to Mandela, although he will be cheering for his nation's native 120-wheeler motorcycle at Victoria, as a former amateur boxer, the sporting interests are expected to pick the biggest punch.

BEST-SELLERS

FICTION

1. *The Shadow*, John Grisham (\$)
2. *The Obsession*, Patricia, Jane Austen (18)
3. *The Plot of the Night*, Andrew Lloyd (10)
4. *The Stone Diaries*, Carol Shields (10)
5. *The Greening*, Cressida Cowell (10)
6. *The Bridges of Madison County*, Robert Ruhl (7)
7. *A Dictionary of Strangers*, Jack Fiske (7)
8. *40 in the Kitchen*, Jan Olie (4)
9. *Tunnel Vision*, Sam Ramsay (3)
10. *The Hippopotamus*, Sophie Fly

(1) Booklist (2) Book

NONFICTION

1. *In the Kitchen with Paula*, Jane Olie (1)
2. *The Agenda*, Jack Fiske (1)
3. *Moving Beyond Words*, Cressida Cowell (10)
4. *Unbroken by the Light*, Betty Reid (1)
5. *The Crucial Decision*, Prince Edward (10)
6. *Across the Line*, Paul Fiske (1)
7. *How We Live*, Simon Fiske (10)
8. *John A. Webb*, John Olie (10)
9. *First Things First*, Stephen Curry (7)
10. *Strong Medicine*, Robert Ruhl and Carol Shields (10)

Compiled by Peter Roberts

Mountain memorial

If there are ghosts in the clouds that sometimes shroud British Columbia's Selkirk Mountains, they can rest a little easier this week: the B.C. Forest Service and the village of Hazelton announced, at the fact of the discovery, in place-craft victims, and looking for them and jewelers from the site higher up where they died. The mine has been a long time coming. On Dec. 9, 1964, a Trans-Canada Air Lines North Star DC-4, en route from Hazelton to Vancouver, ditched off course and slammed into the rocky flank of the 5,200-foot-high peak. All 48 passengers and three crew members were killed. At the time,

it was the worst aviation disaster in Canada's history and one of the 10 worst in the world. Even more tragically, the wreckage was not discovered until May, 1967, and authorities doubted it would be too early to attempt to retrieve the bodies. Then B.C. forest minister Ray Williams's promise that the inquest would be held was not kept, as the wreckage was never kept, awaiting retrieval. Now, says Chelmsford-based provincial legislator Murray Stays, the crash site will be designated an all-terrain memorial zone, since an archeologist has mapped the area. Says Stays: "We have an intention of dragging legs over old bones."



Adams: a Gowanus studio in the works

Rocking Vancouver

The titles of rocker Bryan Adams's debut will tell the story of his troubles with the North Vancouver studio he rented barely six months ago. In a move that for Adams must have felt like a knife in the back, he had to leave the space, which expires this month. But the band's heart is set on the studio. Adams himself, who has leased the studio to start his second experiment. Rather, local bands who record in the studio, such as Cole and Japet, have been making so much noise and vibration that they've, well, making up the Negatives. But while Adams will now have to find another space for his experiment, he plans to plan a jump back. In the *Five* with his own state-of-the-art recording studio—which he will actually use—in Vancouver's historic Gastown next January, about the time he returns from tours of Europe and South America. For the downtown performer, it's a clear case of *Yes We Can*. Yes We Can't.

PASSAGES

DEAD: Canadian singer Mandoza, 30, best known for his Academy Award-winning songs *More Than a Feeling* (1985) and *Don't Stop Believin'* (1986), after a long battle with heart and prostate cancer, in his Los Angeles home. One of Mandoza's most commercially successful compositions, Mandoza was with 30 Grammy awards for his 15 rock albums. His work was heard in nearly 250 films, including the scores for such Blake Edwards productions as the *Prudential* series, 20 and the Oscar-winning *Victor/Victoria* (1983) and *Breakfast at Tiffany's* (1964).

DEAD: Disaster expert William Swenson, 63, who, while a curator at the British Museum, taught Queen Elizabeth II as a child, and in the 1960s ran Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum and helped establish the Ontario Science Centre, in Toronto. Swenson wrote 25 books, including the 1974 classic *The Dinosaurs*.

SHOWN: CTV news anchor Keith Morrison, 46, to a new contract, allowing him to replace Lloyd Robertson, 60, as anchor of the network's late-night newscast after Robertson's contract expires in two years. Robertson agreed to step aside for the Canada AM co-host, who was considered U.S. broadcast offers.

AWARDED: To former prime minister Brian Mulroney, 55, an honorary degree from Tel Aviv University as an official communique in Montreal to establish the Herta and Paul Amirson Institute for Canadian-Jewish Relations.

CONTAINED: Austrian citizenship by Giuseppe, brother Mark McKay, 32, who was a gold medalist in Canada in the 1988 Olympics at the 1988 Barcelona Olympics. McKay, who was born in Australia with his Australian-born wife and two children, says he will remain a Canadian citizen but compete for his adopted country in the future.

DEAD: Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, 55, who turned his ultra-Orthodox Lubavitch sect into a powerful force in international Jewry in New York City. Many of Schneerson's 200,000 followers thought he was the Messiah and were stunned by his death after a long illness.

DEAD: Punk rocker Kristen Pfaff, 28, bass player in Courtney Love's band, Hole, of an apparent drug overdose in her Seattle home. Love's husband, Kurt Cobain, killed himself with a shotgun blast to the head in April.

POP MOVIES

Top movies in Canada, ranked according to box-office receipts during the seven days that ended on Aug. 16 (in brackets: number of screens/weeks showing)

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1. <i>Speed</i> (157/1) | \$1,544,700 | 2. <i>Bevery Hills Cop 3</i> (110/1) | \$1,009,000 |
| 3. <i>The Philadelphia Story</i> (107/1) | \$670,700 | 4. <i>When a Man Loves a Woman</i> (90/1) | \$528,000 |
| 5. <i>City Streets</i> (104/1) | \$412,800 | 6. <i>The Oncoming Wave</i> (95/1) | \$328,000 |
| 7. <i>Mermaids</i> (101/1) | \$312,300 | 8. <i>Four Weddings and a Funeral</i> (87/1) | \$284,200 |
| 9. <i>Remains to Be Seen</i> (97/1) | \$248,000 | 10. <i>The Cuckoo</i> (87/1) | \$234,300 |

Source: National Association of Theatre Owners



THIS IS NOT VANCOUVER

A riot shatters the city's laid-back image

A police riot squad, Derek Velezille in a crawling, heaving, gun-muzzled and dark helmets, crouched around three feet of an intersection. A line of redneck German shepherds and their handlers guarding the fourth from 35 m away, groups of young men and women in red, black and blue at the police. "They're fascists!" Suddenly, they exploded against the release of another wave of tear gas. The cloud of acrid, stinging smoke drifts slowly along the pavement, glowing lazily red and blue with the reflection of emergency vehicle lights. The youths fall back, cheering and sniggering. In the middle distance there are screams, sprints and the shattering of heavy glass. Says Bruce Walker, a student visitor to the city who is trying to find a safe route back to his hotel. "This is Bosnia. This is Giza. This is not Vancouver."

Unhappy for that city's already swollen pride, it was indeed Vancouver. Thousands of

self-styled supporters turned their town's historic district into a shambolic scene for the worst nature in the city's history—over the weary Canada grand house last week after losing the most thrilling Stanley Cup 6-4 in years by a heart-breaking score of 3-2 to the New York Rangers (page 98). By the time chaos was restored in the small hours of Wednesday morning, one man lay critically injured, city jobs overflooded with those arrested and shattered glass from scores of looted shops littered Vancouver's historic shopping district. And when the town's shattered city finally touched down at about 4 a.m., it was met by riot police as well as 2,000 peaceful fans. Declared an angry Mayor Philip Owen as dawn rose over his shattered city. "The Canucks deserved better."

But in fact, looting and youth had at least as much to do with the violence as did hockey. Many of the groups—mostly male, older in age and young adults—who began



crowding computer times into the downtown core even before the game was over: appeared to know little and care less about its progress or outcome. Many drank openly. Within minutes of the final horn in New York City, the first looting broke near Pacific Mall, the Canucks' home arena where several thousand fans were watching the game via satellite. Angry youths beat on a parked car with sticks before setting it rolling across the street through heavy traffic. By 9 p.m., as many as 60,000 people had gathered in the city core, many of them packed tightly along Robson Street, Vancouver's most popular thoroughfare. Some had already turned away, snatching signs and trawling.

The trigger for full-scale rioting came shortly after 10 p.m. A man who had been trying to pick his way down Robson Street was suspended over Robson Street fall to the pavement and lay badly injured amid the milling crowd. An ambulance tried to reach the injured man, but some in the mob began rocking the vehicle and shouting its intentions. "We need to get them out," imp Paul Howard, the senior police officer on the scene, told Mader's. "The crowd started some of our members and that's when the bottles and rocks started to fly." Within minutes, as did the first volley of tear gas.

There would be dozens more during the

night as close to 500 police, in cladding riot squads from both Vancouver city and the RCMP, skirmished repeatedly with riot mobs over an area of more than 40 city blocks. At about 30-45, a city police officer fired a crowd-control gas at 39-year-old Ryan Doran, who authorities later said was an instigator of the riot. Police used the officer's gas, but the gas's impact was limited to Doran's chest, but the gas's impact was limited to Doran's chest, but the gas's impact was limited to Doran's chest.

Clouds of tear gas on police and rioters, clashing broken glass, looting stores and a city's wounded pride

Other emergency services were similarly stretched. The aid of seriously injured was limited to six, including Doran and two police officers. But even so, the flood of minor injuries and tear-gas victims overwhelmed 20 ambulances that were on standby before the riot erupted. That forced the B.C. Ambulance Service to put two dozen

crowd-control units into the streets for the first time in its history. And Vancouver's fire department was forced to call in help from the suburbs for the first time ever, as its 38 trucks responded to 120 calls.

As calm returned, store owners emerged to oversee the installation of new window glass and make a accounting of looted merchandise. Girls Chang estimated losses from her card and gift store on Robson Street at \$1,200. Although she said when one item, a painted stone cut, was reported found: it had been used to break the window of an electronics store five blocks away. "I don't think anybody expected this," Chang said, shaking her head in disbelief. For other businesses the night's toll was much higher. Owners pretended as far as the third floor of Eaton's, taking time to try an doorknob before making off with it, and leaving behind 62 broken windows. Across the street, a mob sacked The Clackam Market, strapping an estimated \$100,000 worth of broken plates and glass. "I kicked the barrel in here," said the store's manager, Frank McGrath.

Harder to quantify than lost inventory was the civic embarrassment, all the more acute for co-sage on the heels of largely laudatory

international media coverage of the city's efforts during the Stanley Cup series. "You really upset by what the people who live in Vancouver have done," asserted blundering resident Velma Greywell, who was arrested in Chang's store on the day after the riot. "There is just no excuse for it. It really hurts." Lamented Toronto Vancouver president Rick Johnson. "It's given us a black eye and we all wear it. It will take time to heal."

It will also take time to understand how the violence got so out of hand. Many of those who watched the riot take shape (Mader) is on a handful of downtown thoroughfares and a sour mood that developed early in the evening. "It was going to happen whether the Canucks was or lost," asserted security guard Robert Hunter, who was hired to protect a Robson Street show store. "You could just feel it in the air." Others who watched the violence unfold blamed it on inexperienced police tactics. "I do not blame the crowd," said Thane McDermott, a 67-year-old bookstore manager who squatted with rioters and police ranged in "The police turned it into a situation."

On the day after the violence, B.C. Attorney General Colin Iacobucci ordered the province's attorney general to conduct a full-scale review of the night's events and promised to make an report public. Social psychologist Gary Tso of Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., said authorities had confronted a highly combustible combination of emotionally aroused youth, alcohol and group dynamics. "The anonymity that crowds provide is really quite powerful," Tso observed.

In the days following the riot, however, Vancouverians seemed determined to repair both their image and general approval of the police response. Cakes, flowers and balloons, as well as thousands of supportive phone calls, inundated police department reception units. Conflicts with house violence of looking out to tapes to aid police investigations often called to identify rioters they had spotted on TV news clips. And a city-sponsored mailing only at B.C. Place Stadium gave 45,000 hockey fans a chance to welcome their Canucks home in a manner more befitting the team's accomplishment. Still, on many minds was the lingering reminder that for its 100th birthday, Vancouver had shown itself shockingly unable to live up to the disciplined example of its own heroes.

CHUCK WOOD is in Vancouver.



Vancouver riot police fire pepper spray or tear gas at rioters. It's given us a black eye and we all wear it. It will take time to heal."

Following the trend

Quebec's bellwether riding leans PQ—but shuns sovereignty

BY BARRY CAHILL

On the shores of the Club Nautique in St-Jean-de-Richelieu, the members are at a relaxed, noisier-than-most. They sit, at the shade under the pines at the round white tables, relaxing with cold drinks after a hot morning slog on the glinting duclac line River. The talk, not surprisingly, is mostly about boats, the expensive kind that have the sleek hulls, the wheels on the river's shallow waters at their feet. "Luton is there," says Jeanne Proulx, cradling a frosty beer as he casts a critical eye over the pines on the bank splashed terrace. "There may be a bit of excitement in the rest of the country about the coming vote in Quebec, but you won't find much of it here." These people are not thinking about elections, much less independence.

He says his best, snorts. "It's obviously the last thing they are on their minds."

Not quite the last, perhaps, but Proulx does have a point. And the 64-year-old retired politician is certainly more qualified than most to comment on the failed republican habits of the residents of the historic old town on the west bank of the Richelieu, 30 km southwest of Montreal. For 34 years, in three separate political legislatures, he held the riding to the provincial legislature, first for the conservative Union Nationale party, then as an independent, and finally as a member of the Parti Quebecois. Like Proulx, the 44,000 voters of St-Jean—both the town and the constituency of the same name—have demonstrated a remarkable ability to swing the shifting political winds in Quebec. Voters have broken the provincial trend only once in 37 years, and only once in 1995, when they failed to vote for Maurice Duplessis' Union Nationale standard-bearer in choosing a candidate from the winning side in every other election. St-Jean voters have earned a reputation as the most reliable barometer of public opinion in the province.

They are partly proud of their renown, even if most are a little cynical about the census for it. According to Proulx, it has much to do with the fact that the constituency is "a per-

fect microcosm of Quebec"—a place that has somehow captured the formula for what Proulx describes as a fair for "measuring what the average Quebec voter is thinking and feeling at any particular point in time." If this is true today, as it has been so often in the past, there may well be a few lessons to be learned in St-Jean, particularly by those in other parts of Canada who have grown so excited in recent weeks about the political

"It's not just something that pops up in general conservatism," says Robert Blanchard, the 56-year-old owner and manager of the Canadian Tire franchise in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu. "It's just as if people around here are just aware of what's coming. I guess it's in the back of everybody's mind, out there like a torus ready to descend." Across town at the Desjardins Brothers factory, waste-facilities of office paper products, George Sneyd thinks he has at least part of the answer. "Maybe people are just plain bored with the whole sovereignty debate," says the 65-year-old chair man of the board of the company that he has family has run for four generations. "After all, it's not as if we haven't been through all of this before."

The sentiment is by no means universal in the constituency, which runs in a narrow band along the west bank of the Richelieu, all the way from the border with New York state to Montreal's downtown suburbs on the south shore of the St-Lawrence River. But it is a view that is repeated often enough to lead credence to the claim that the people in this area have after centuries on their minds a certain ambivalence about the political parties and the merits—or otherwise—of independence. "To not think about the topic," says Raymond Gauthier, 35, a teacher in St-Jeanville-Fleuryville, a pretty village in the riding's northern reaches, "is near the point where the flickers begin to run from Lake Champlain to the St-Lawrence."

The situation may well undergo a dramatic change once the long anticipated election campaign actually begins. For it is true that while the current relaxed attitude reflects trends elsewhere in Quebec, it is also the result of conditions peculiar to St-Jean. "There's a kind of temporary truce in effect right now between all the contenders in the political arena here," notes Marc Olivier Trempeur, political reporter for the weekly 135-year-old Le Canada Français, a St-Jean based weekly paper. "Everybody has agreed to join forces to fight the federal government's decision to close the College rethinks royal in St-Jean and shut down most of the



Main street of St-Jean-sur-Richelieu: the riding has voted with the winning party in every election but one since 1892

operations at the armed forces base here."

That co-operative mood might across the political spectrum including St-Jean riding's Liberal incumbent, Michel Charbonneau, his PQ opponent Roger Pagnon, and the federal MP for the area, Claude Richard of the Bloc Quebecois. In the local political context, the result has been a dampening of tensions. Without the just effort to save the college and the nearby military language school, a barely contained battle for the seat in the upcoming provincial election could already be under way. That, in turn, might have helped to ignite passions that for the moment are dormant.

There has, as well, been another result of the College rethinks royal affair. "I don't think it has convinced anybody here about the value of Canadian federalism," says PQ candidate Pagnon, a 47-year-old biologist and professor at the local community college. Pagnon is making his second run for the seat in Quebec's National Assembly, having been beaten the last time around by Liberal Charbonneau, a 65-year-old trucking company executive and former mayor of the town of Saguenay, who ran up a 5,000-vote margin in 1989.

Charbonneau's chances of repeating that feat in the coming race are slim. Despite his prominent role in the ongoing effort to save the college, even Charbonneau acknowledges that his prospects have probably been

dented by Ottawa's decision. "I certainly can't say that it's helped me much," he admits frankly. At the same time, Charbonneau may also find himself the victim of the St-Jean electorate's well-developed penchant for voting with the winning side no matter what the popularity or track record of the local candidate.

The latest opinion survey conducted from June 30 to July 10 by the Montreal polling firm Léves & Léves, gives the PQ a five-point provincial lead in party preference—46 per cent for the Triangles against 41 per cent for the Liberals. Among francophone voters, however, Léves & Léves's pollsters found a stunning gap: 62 per cent of French-speaking voters prefer the PQ while only 25 per cent backed the Liberals. Given the linguistic makeup of St-Jean, that does not augur well for Charbonneau and the Liberals. Close to 82 per cent of the constituency's voters are francophone, a small loss per cent are English speaking, while the other four per cent have a mother tongue that is neither French nor English.

Even staunch federalists in St-Jean concede that the Liberals have an uphill battle if they want to hold on to the riding they represented from the Triangles in former Quebec premier Robert Bourassa's Liberal sweep in 1985, and retained during Bourassa's more closely contested re-election in 1989. There is a new man at the Liberal helm now, how-

ever. And judging by most of the signs, Premier Daniel Johnson is not having much of an impact with the voters of St-Jean. Johnson hasn't lost the election yet, but he is heading in that direction unless he can make some dramatic turnaround," remarks paper manufacturer George Sneyd, who calls himself a lifelong federalist.

That does not mean, however, that St-Jean's canny voters are committed to the PQ's drive for Quebec independence. "If the Liberals lose, and I think they will, it won't be because people around here are voting for separatism," maintains Robert Blanchard at Creston Terrace. "It will just mean they are voting against a party that has probably been in power too long and has not been performing very well of late. The election is one thing, the referendum, if it comes, will be an entirely different matter."

In Blanchard's view, there is not much choice that voters in St-Jean will ever cast their ballots for separatism. "Falls in these parts are well aware that a divorce is almost always painful," he says. Last week's Léves & Léves poll discovered the same sentiment provincially, finding 52 per cent of Quebec voters opposed to sovereignty, with 47.6 per cent in favor—a drop of four percentage points in support for sovereignty since the company's previous survey a month earlier. As always, the bellwether voters of St-Jean may well be right on track. □

'Maybe people are bored with the whole sovereignty debate'

events unfolding in Quebec. A PQ triumph in beginning to look almost inevitable in the riding, just as it is in most of French speaking Quebec. What is not as newsworthy in the court attorney has vote in favor of Quebec's independence, again in line with provincial trends. But the most noteworthy aspect of the political mood in St-Jean is the starked lack of public passion about either the upcoming election, now widely expected to take place on Sept. 12, or the referendum on independence that PQ leader Jacques Parizeau has promised to hold about 10 months after his party wins power.

shearing this tragic tangle of adult lives, *insisting* in the talk of suicide and love and death and processing it all. She said she'd suggest Cole meet the girlfriend. "I thought it best. I thought Cole might be upset with Henry away so much. I asked Henry if he'd told Cole what it would be like once I've gone. I felt angry and worried. Tell her you have a girlfriend," I said. So Henry did. Cole said, "So, what's she like? Does she have any kids?"

See windows with effect.

"Last night, I dictated a letter to Cole and made a tape of it. I said I was sorry that I would not be here to watch him grow up. I said there were things I wanted to continue to teach him. More than anything, I asked him to have respect, understanding and compassion for other human beings. Be patient with your father. I said, being a single parent is not easy and things will not always be easy for him. I told him how special I thought he was and pointed out some of his good qualities. But I also let him know how important it was to learn right from wrong."

Along pause. Finally "I tried to help her understand why I was going to take my life. I finished my letter this way: 'I have decided to leave now because my body is deteriorating and I don't want to bother anyone more, especially you, to have to watch me.'"

"You've found someone who will kill you," I say. Yes, she says, she's found a doctor who would do it "in principle." She then says she has decided on a date. She will not say when I don't want to know when. She will not say who I thought, then it is a woman, love, for all her casual tone, has no long-term, intimate relationship with her life except that of a mother for her own son. In fact, she has no close relationships with anyone except a couple of very recent friends (she's interested in physics-assisted suicide).

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1964

When I walk in to her little office, it's clear that she has thought a great deal about our last meeting and now, only days before her death, wants to ensure her message is understood. "Society assumes in a normal death of a family member that people are surrounding them and showing their love and support," she says, wondering how "every thing has to be done for me. It's getting worse. Even at night, while watching television, I have trouble not crying my head. It's getting harder to hold it up because all my muscles are going, but even when I lie down I can't get it comfortable. If I need a drink, my housekeeper brings a cup in a special container, but I can't hold on to the container any more. When you have a disease, special things happen to you, and they are unpleasant, you just look forward to people to

I say that I can understand that. At this, against her will, she weeps. She is weakened by illness and hardship. It's hard to say which is the more devastating: Her crying is terrible, out of her depths, out of someplace where the anger lives.

It is her son whom she cannot leave but feels she must. He had come home from school with a report that needed a signature, and she had wanted to sign it. Her writing is now the large uncontrolled scrawl of a first-grader. He had taken it from her and run off. She said he spends most of his quality time with the housework. It is simply time for her to move out of his life.

"So," I say, "you've decided to take off and leave us to our own devices on our sad old planet Earth. Are you going to tell me about it?" Will the hamster be sent out on a message? Could she not return

Sue says no: "There will be no housemaker on that night at all, because it will take several hours to fill me."



Porter assisting Rodriguez (above and left): a doctor to kill her 'on principle'

She replies with her usual honesty and integrity: "I don't know, don't know." Each word was emphatic: I . . . don't . . . know. She can hardly breathe for grief.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1994

The pains and stresses of the past 60 years are already receding. Her legal struggle for physician-assisted suicide has been the first battle in the war for euthanasia in Canada and she is deeply satisfied that she has led it. She has made the whole country aware of the existence of ALS, the fate of those afflicted by it and the pressing need for well-funded research. More than anything, she has made the whole country aware of how difficult it is to die with dignity, and the responsibility of society to ensure that someone are in place so that people can

Tomorrow, she will breakfast with her family, then go into her office. When Henry and Cole leave, it is from there that she will be their goodbye. Soon after, at about 10 A.M., [REDACTED] Seward Release will arrive. An hour later, the doctor will enter through the back door. She will meet with the doctor in the kitchen. Seward will then help her upstairs.

She sees her suicide as a solution that is efficient and practical. She refuses to allow into her consciousness those who might question or oppose her. She is motivated because of the attention paid to her by the media that the taking of her own life is acceptable to society. She is completely unaware of its entertainment value.

LATE AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1999.

Nadine settles Sam down for a rest before dinner. She can hear Gwyneth Powell, the night waitress, come into the house.

Henry's been in San Francisco during the week and brought back five bottles of white wine. When it's opened over dinner and the tall thin glasses are filled, the atmosphere is festive, celebratory.

The meal is a memorable one. There's not only talk but laughter. Henry is loving and attentive, and Sue's speech, usually rather forth-

by disavowance is understandable if one concentrates and guesses. She responds to Henry with light talk, wit and sparkle. There is a warmth and peace between them that Gwyneth has not seen before. Cole responds, gleefully posing some childish riddles, looking with delight from one served to the other while they struggle for the answer.

Every Friday night, this family has a little ritual. Cole is allowed to stay up with his parents on extra hours and they watch *Street Legal* to gether. Now, usually, when Cole is going to bed at 8 o'clock and comes in to say goodnight, Sue is being washed or having her teeth brushed. But this night when dinner is over and Sue and Giovanni are downstairs, Sue says she doesn't want Cole to see her doing his job and she'd like to be sitting down when he arrives.

Gwyneth says OK and thinks nothing of it. But a strong angelic force moves her when she leaves Cole crawling down the stairs. On instinct she sits Sue down on a low stool, stands behind her and when Cole comes in, she gently moves Sue's arms, stiff and thin as sticks, enclosing them around Cole's slim body. The robot arms won't go high, but they reach around the armpits of the child's back. Sue gives her son a final embrace. The child, excited by the sheer brightness of the night, smiles.

After Henry and Cole go to bed, Gwyneth gets Sue ready for the night. She changes the little boy's diaper. Sue wears to protect her shoulders and makes sure the protective pads are on her body knows. Then, she checks the foam padding that holds Sue's dislocated left shoulder (a result of her weakened state) in place. Sue remarks on how long it takes her to get ready and how exhausting the process is.

When Gwyneth turns on the light, it's nearly midnight.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1994

This morning, Sue doesn't hesitate when she picks her clothes for the day. She has two pairs of black spaghetti pants. "The old ones or the new ones?" Greyhound asks. "Ah, let's see... the new ones, why not?" Sue says. She picks a blue denim shirt to go with them. The shirt is positively flimsy, a resort boutique item with pieces of multicolored glass scattered over the bodice, a fun, special-occasion shirt.

Sac asks Gwyneth to pick out a pair of earrings. "Nothing too flashy," she says. Asked if she wants any makeup, Sac says no, just a little lipstick. But its color is too pale and Gwyneth is too grumpy. "Come on," Sac says, "be a little assertive with that lipstick."

It is now 10 a.m. and time for Gwyneth to go. Sue is sitting dressed up and expectant. Gwyneth hesitates, thinks of saying something, but decides against it. With a last wave, she goes flying out the door.

Gwyneth was sitting at home listening to music that night when the phone rang. A co-worker told her the news. She sat for some time, not wanting to move, trying to absorb it. It was 11 p.m. She thought of Henry and Cole. Just before midnight she called the house. Henry answered. Life was very quiet. "Were you sleeping?" Gwyneth asked. No, he said, he was just lying there in the dark with Cole in his arms, the two of them asleep and silent. Because that's what Cole was, a child.

Monday, Feb. 14, 1904

At a press conference in Ottawa, a distraught Svend Robinson tells reporters that he was present when Sue Rodriguez died early Saturday afternoon. He had held her in his arms as she slipped into unconsciousness. She had died peacefully and with dignity. The only other person present, said Robinson, was an unnamed physician who has assisted Sue Rodriguez in taking her life. The Saturday date had been chosen in January. The only other person to know that Sue's death was planned for that day was her husband, Henry Rodriguez.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1994

A pathologist's report reveals that Sao died of a massive overdose of morphine taken with Secoral capsules.

Reprinted with permission from *Ukrainian Weekly: The Death and Life of San Rodriguez*, copyright Lisa Platts Burns and San Rodriguez, published by Marmidian Canada, Toronto.



Soldiers on parade in Pyongyang showcase city in North Korea's last Socialist state

North Korea's intention all along. In addition to poisoning a summit with South Korea, Pyongyang officials made several other revolutionary gestures during Carter's visit. Despite the North's announced withdrawal from the IAEA, it allowed the watchdog agency's inspectors and monitoring equipment to stay in the country. Officials told Carter that they are eager to resume high-level talks with Washington on the nuclear issue, and they signaled a desire to replace their current nuclear program which produces weapons-grade plutonium as a byproduct, with a newer technology that does not create such problems.

Said Carter, "I look on this occasion as President Kim Il-Sung in being a very important and positive step toward the resolution of this crisis."

That was welcome news to the U.S., which announced earlier this month that it was removing spent nuclear fuel from a five-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon without allowing it to be examined. North Korea had made it impossible for experts to say whether plutonium had been diverted for military use. The North also said it was developing nuclear weapons, but U.S. intelligence services say that it may have already made one or two atomic bombs.

North Korea's official daily, *Rodong Sinmun*, called the withdrawal from the IAEA "a legitimate measure to defend [the North's] sovereignty and economic as well as dignified independence, sovereignty etc." That is one possible interpretation. But outside observers offer another explanation: that North Korea may be playing its nuclear card to win trade concessions, investment and financial aid from the West.

Recent visitors to the so-called Hermit Kingdom—mostly academics and journalists traveling on tourist visas—have returned with stories of a country in economic crisis. Since the 1988 collapse of the Korean economy, North Korea's supplies of oil and spare parts have been diminishing, and emergency relief of better goods—such as food—has been left the on-again-off-again Pyongyang government in a quagmire. Even China, which remains its ideological ally, has been warning to capitalist South Korea not to invest that the North pay for most imports with

cash. That has put an enormous strain on Kim's regime, which boasts of creating a "socialist paradise on earth" with free health care, education and housing for its 25 million citizens.

In Pyongyang, the country's showcase city, evidence of economic malaise is everywhere. Because of oil shortages, construction cranes stand motionless over abandoned building projects, factories are almost and traffic is few and in a few trains for the masses, lanes for bicyclists and lanes for local VPs. Most of the country's two million inhabitants travel around the city on foot or by subway. At night, there are few lights on the skyline. There are no food shops, but groceries are rationed and people who can afford it scrimp. Most their staple diet—puffed cabbage, rice, corn and some chicken or fish—with eggs, root vegetables and dog meat sold by vendors at a free market.

The situation is worse in the countryside. For lack of farm machinery—or even tools—peasants can be seen tilling the earth with hoes. Diplomats in the capital talk of widespread restrictions, with many North Koreans deprived of their state-allocated allotment of 44 pounds of red meat and chicken a month. There are sporadic, if unverified, reports of food riots in remote northern

towns. That 6.1 per cent is three times the rate that existed between West and East Germany when the Berlin Wall fell in 1989. Some economists calculate that the cost of absorbing its Communist neighbor here could be 30 times greater for South Korea than it was for West Germany, the world's third richest country. In fact, experts say that upgrading the North's infrastructure and raising its living standards to just 60 per cent of Southern levels could cost an astronomical \$700 billion over 30 years.

But with the current nuclear crisis still unresolved and occupation director Kim, despite rumors of ill health, still firmly in charge of North Korea, resolution seems a distant prospect at best. Before Carter's meeting, South Korea officials staged a cost defense drill in Seoul, and nervous citizens hoarded food. In Washington, President Bill Clinton said that the United States would continue to seek U.S. sanctions against North Korea while it tried to clarify whether any voluntary gestures reported by Carter from Pyongyang amounted to anything new. The sanction package would provide for a ban on weapon purchases from North Korea and suspension of U.S. development projects after a 30-day grace period.

Under pressure from Congress, Clinton



Carter (left), Kim and his wife Rosalynn Carter meet with North Korean leaders in Pyongyang

had told reporters at the White House that he would "do whatever is necessary" to reinforce security for the 30,000 U.S. troops stationed in South

Korea to help protect the country's border with the North, which has 1.2 million soldiers under arms. Cracks have accused Clinton of using the stakes in Somalia, Haiti and Bosnia only to lead when his bid was called. In North Korea, where the stakes are immeasurably higher, the consequences of losing a nuclear poker game could be devastating.

ANDREW BILKE with correspondence from Seoul

NUCLEAR POKER

The nuclear silence rattle had a historic resonance. Some 40 years after the East and West fought a land battle on the Korean peninsula that had cost tens of millions of lives, North and South Korea were again talking about the possibility of armed combat. But this time, there was also talk of peace: after a four-day private visit to North Korea, former U.S. president Jimmy Carter announced in Seoul on Saturday that the leaders of the divided country had agreed, in principle at least, to meet for the first time since the peninsula was split in 1945.

Koreans of the Communist North and capitalist South share the same history, language and culture. Since 1945, when the Korean War ended with an armistice, they have also shared a heavily fortified de facto border, one dividing their peninsula along the 38th parallel. Indeed, as Carter crossed northwards over the military demarcation line at the

North Korea signals its willingness to defuse escalating tensions with the West

truce village of Panmunjom, he told reporters, who were not permitted to accompany him. "We'll see you in a few days—sorry you can't come with us." Then, Carter, his wife, Rosalynn, three advisers and six Secret Service agents headed to Pyongyang for a rare audience with President Kim Il-Sung, the 89-year-old Great Leader of the world's last Socialist state. With that, the nuclear American mediator and his entourage en-

tered a sealed land unknown to most Westerners, the place where the Cold War erupted 40 years ago.

Carter's visit, which had the blessing of the Clinton administration, followed weeks of steadily increasing tension capped by North Korea's abrupt withdrawal from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Amid growing international suspicion that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons, the United Nations' nuclear regulatory body had suspended technical aid to the North as a penalty for its refusal to grant access to international inspectors. The visit also coincided with the release of a U.S. draft resolution, supported by South Korea and Japan, on U.N. sanctions against the North, which threatened to risk a nuclear war by withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—and launching a "justified war" against the South.

But even as the crisis deepened, there were signs of a potential solution—arguably

involved in smoking excites the "jinxed" players that serve from some indication of their city." For that reason, warnings against smoking only enhance its thrill. Klein concludes that "if there is any chance that society will ever renounce tobacco, it will not be because of censorship which will only later in time."

In Knoxville, all such arguments against the antismoking crusade are heard, if not in Klein's terms. And in a new sense, the city is a crucible on how antismoking success is no encouragement to smolder. Not surprisingly, there are no restrictions on smoking in Knoxville, but it smokes relatively rare. In the First National Bank of Knoxville, for one, there are generic ashtrays everywhere, but no evidence that anyone is using them. "You won't believe this," says Mayor Turner, puffing on the lightest cigarette available. "But Knoxville has become a very health-conscious town." He says that he is alone as a smoker among all of his friends.

And although Knoxville is keen to keep the industry that fuels the city prosperous, all is not gloom. In *Time's* *Shore Review*, Jackson Adams says that if the factory slows down, it would be a heavy blow to the city. But then he brightens and adds with a grin "That not for me. If people can't afford to buy new shoes, they'll have to come here to get their old ones repaired." And in First National's president, Willis Apple, says "We're not going to roll up the sidewalk." The city is actively preparing for a day, sooner or later, when the



Inspecting cigarettes facing lawsuits

cigarette factory may shut down. Apple went through a lengthy list of new companies attracted to the city, the latest among them Techno-Cigs Inc., a maker of automobile starters from Mandeville, Ga., which promises to employ up to 130 people. But the banker is quick to note, as are smokers at American Tobacco, that the new firms in town do not offer pay scales nearly as high as

the unsmoked tobacco factory's range of about \$36 to \$53 an hour. And the loss of American Tobacco's taxes—at most one-quarter of the city's budget—would be devastating.

Washington County lies west from hard choices as the tobacco market shrinks under the impact of the antismoking campaign. The farms around Knoxville are small, the average about 40 acres, and production costs are rising. Growing anything but tobacco is costly: an acre of soybeans yields only about one-tenth the return of tobacco. Danny Jones, 49, says that the old family farm will no longer support him, along with a brother and a nephew, so he has a full-time job in town. William Shroy, 55, says that if it no longer worth his while planting his crop there in suburban Knoxville, where he rents 20 head of beef cattle. Lawrence McCollum, 54 and the father of four daughters, is growing tobacco on 50 acres that once were in his family for almost

300 years. "I don't see much of a future for my kids in tobacco." For the people of Beldeville and Buckingham, and for others in North Carolina, the number 1 state in the industry, the future means change. Four counties after English colonists at Beldeville, he said, discovered the profitable plant on the coast of what is now North Carolina, tobacco soon truly dominated its native land. □

NIGHTMARE IN RWANDA

ignoring an African-brokered ceasefire agreement, Rwanda's warring factions battled throughout the rugged coastal of Kigali. Analysts said that chances for a truce were lost after nearly 700 Tutsi rebels learned of a massacre of 60 Tutsi teenagers by the Hutu pro-government militia. After the morning fighting, France asked the UN Security Council to endorse a quick intervention of French-led forces. Since early April, an estimated 500,000 people, mostly Tutsis, have been killed.

A NEW ERA

Israel and the Vatican established full diplomatic relations after centuries of bitterness between Roman Catholics and Jews. The shocked history between Jews and Catholics included the wholesale expulsion of Jews from Portugal and Spain at the end of the Middle Ages. Efforts to reconcile began in 1965 when the Second Vatican Council repudiated the notion of collective Jewish guilt for the death of Jesus.

BANKERS SENTENCE

In the biggest court case to emerge from the 1991 failure of the giant Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), an Abu Dhabi court sentenced the bank's founder to eight years in prison and its former chief executive officer to 14 years. The court also ordered 12 former top executives to pay \$192 billion in civil damages. The shareholder's ruling faculty and the government's Abu Dhabi investment authority had held a 75-percent interest in the bank, whose branches in 49 countries were shut down amid fraud allegations.

A BOMBING CLAIM

On trial for the murder of a Jordanian diplomat, a Palestinian terrorist told judicial officials in Beirut that he "personally" blew up P.O. Box 102 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on August 26, 1988, killing 270 people. His claim could not be immediately verified. Britain and the United States have accused two suspected Libyan agents of the bombing, and they are demanding their extradition.

A DEADLY HARVEST

Police in Gloucester, England, announced the end of their 114-day search for human remains in the so-called House of Horror serial killings. Frederick West, 54, has been charged with 21 murders, and his twin, Rosemary, faces three charges. Police have unearthed the remains of 12 women and girls from two houses in Gloucester and a field nearby.

World NOTES



BORDER PATROL: A U.S. Coast Guard interpreter speaks with seven Haitian refugees stranded in a leaky wooden raft intercepted off the coast of Haiti. In the past, Washington's policy was to send back Haitians picked up at sea. But under increasing pressure from human rights organizations, the Clinton administration has ordered immigration officials to conduct shipboard interviews of Haitian asylum-seekers and decide whether they should be granted refugee status.

Judgment day


In court, her lawyer directed her to an incoherent scene of a "parade and delirium." Muslim cult leader David Koresh, the self-proclaimed messiah who died in April, 1993, after setting fire to his Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Tex. But last week, Canadian Judge Ellen Radtke, 30, was sentenced to five years in jail for her role in the shootout with U.S. police authorities during their initial raid on the compound in which four federal agents and six cult members died. That led to a 14-day standstill which ended when fire consumed the Branch Davidian ranch, killing Koresh and 80 of his followers.

U.S. District Judge Walter Smith described Radtke, who was connected to a weapons-trafficking charge, as entirely unrepentant, noting that she had to be dragged to safety where she tried to return to the burning compound after fire erupted. It "is obvious to me that Koresh was manipulated by others in the compound as easily as a soft piece of clay," he said. Seven other defendants were sentenced to between 15 and 40 years' imprisonment. After the sentencing, jury foreman Steve Ryan

emerged from the courtroom in tears. "I was just crushed," she said. "It is entirely too sad." The judge, however, pointed out that none of the convicted men and women had apologized "or expressed any real sorrow for the dead or injured agents." The defense is expected to appeal.

A case of immunity?

U.S. District Judge Susan Webber Wright sent a deadline for President Bill Clinton to respond to a sexual harassment suit by three women while she decides whether he has presidential immunity in the case. Paula Corbin Jones filed the suit against Clinton in May, charging that he sexually harassed her in 1991 when he was Arkansas governor and she was a state employee. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that presidents have immunity from being sued for actions taken while in office, but it is unclear whether they can be sued for actions taken before becoming president. Clinton lawyer Robert Bennett has said that he plans to file a motion claiming presidential immunity because "this court has no authority to hear this case, based on constitutional grounds."



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BUILDING THE NEW ECONOMY

BY DEIRDRE McMURDY

COVER

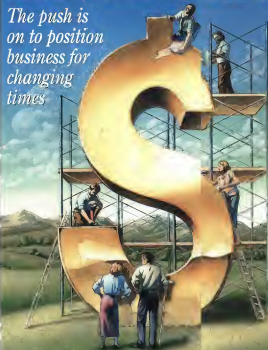
Joachim Schumpeter is hardly a household name in Canada. But even for those who have never heard of him, the Austrian economist who died in 1950 is very much a part of their lives these days. Schumpeter is the author of the economic theory of "creative destruction." His theory states that there are periods in history when long-established, but increasingly inefficient, economic and social structures collapse because they are no longer able to respond to the changing demands made of them. Then, after a painful time of transition and uncertainty, new and more relevant structures emerge. Even though he has missed the opportunity to coin it as a recent wave of workplace change, the term *New Economy* and how it's selling business guides to the *New Economy*, Schumpeter was actually the first to identify the complex phenomenon that has so fundamentally changed the way that Canadians now work and live.

There is a remarkable 30-year-ramp to the term *New Economy*. It evolved from articles toward free traders and jobless opportunities that, however catchy, it is an overly tidy expression for a series of rising structural shifts from the globalization of financial markets to the advent of the welfare state. In fact, on several occasions, the magnitude of cultural and economic change associated with the rise of the *New Economy* parallels that of the Industrial Revolution.

Starting around 1960, the forces of "creative destruction" were unleashed in Britain as steam power became cheap and widely available for industrial use. Workers were recruited from their agrarian roots and incorporated in urban centres where newly built factories provided jobs. As the methods and the organization of the work place altered, people were forced to adapt their labour skills to new demands. Because the social framework and the role of government suddenly evolved as a radically different environment, they had to be adjusted. And as mass production and mechanization gained momentum, international markets became an essential outlet.

Now, computer technology is having as revolutionary and broad-based an impact on the economy as steam power and mechanization did in those early days of industrialization. It has

The push is on to position business for changing times



had a direct effect on how and where people work, on the skills that they must have to survive, on the globalization of trade and on the demands that are placed upon government. And as it was during the Industrial Revolution, the demand for innovation opportunities and for credits at least as many (and, opportunities in) does countries. Those who are able to use the new tools, to identify emerging markets early on and to propel new industries forward, can prosper to an enormous extent.

Such competition change—and the ability to capitalize upon it—does not come about overnight. It takes years for the established institutions to crumble or evolve and for the pattern of such gradual changes to become clear. In the case of Canada, economic commentators and government policies observed some of the early warning signs that change was in the wind. Through much of the 1980s, the Canadian economy benefited from a low dollar and a substantial trade surplus with the United States. Since that created economic activity and prosperity at the time, the country was temporarily sheltered from some of the *New Economy* pressures that were starting to be felt elsewhere. Similarly, the Liberal government's National Energy Program, which was in place from 1980 until 1984, kept domestic oil prices down and insulated Canada from the shock of international price hikes that had spurred major restructuring in the United States, Japan and Europe.

Because Canadian business was under less pressure to innovate and to rationalize in the 1980s, domestic productivity gradually began to falter, even as international economic competition intensified. At the same time, the system of federal welfare programs and provincial transfer payments raised, growing regional disparity and the financial distress of an increasing number of dislocated Canadians. When the recession hit Canada in 1981, it was more frenzied and prolonged because of the lack of awareness of the change under way—and the absence of a strategic national action plan. That eventually, by partially stripping away layers of accumulated corporate fat and administrative bureaucracy, the recession finally exposed the real structure of a *New Economy*.

That *New Economy* diverges from the Old *Economy* in several key areas. In the past, Canada has relied principally on its comfortable trading relationship with the United States and on the export of unprocessed raw materials. The manufacturing sector was heavily populated by the branch plants of multinational companies, which produced goods exclusively for the

limited Canadian market or components for products that were assembled elsewhere. Much of the technology, the working expertise and the strategic decisions came from managers imported to Canada.

By contrast, the *New Economy* is driven at most actively by computer technology and by the fast-paced change of that technology. Even companies that still operate in the natural resources sector now use computers extensively to improve their productivity. In the *New Economy*, among trade ties with the United States remain, but Canada is also reaching out to broader markets. For instance, in the first three months of 1994, Canadians sold Mexican \$214 million worth of goods, up 39 per cent from the same period in 1992.

But the steady integration of international markets—open to both Canada and the free trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement—has also enabled low-skilled, low-cost workers in less developed countries to displace low-skilled, higher-cost workers in countries like Canada, especially in the manufacturing sector (page 32). As a result, many of those jobs have been permanently lost. Low-skilled workers are not the only ones who have suffered competition and the corporate restructuring that it has engendered have also pushed aside white-collar workers and middle managers.

The globalization of concentrated financial markets, which has paralleled the boom in international trade, is also a pronounced characteristic of the *New Economy*. Using sophisticated equipment, currency and bond traders can move huge sums of capital around the globe within seconds, responding almost immediately to events in specific markets. Last week, for example, the Canadian dollar was bolstered—once again—by mounting uncertainty about the upcoming Quebec election.

For Canadian businesses, the imperative to compete in those international markets has highlighted the need for efficient, low-cost operations. That push to improve productivity has forced most large, nonresource corporations, which dominated the Old *Economy*, to narrow their focus, reduce their size and dismantle much of their organizational structures. To some extent, that structure has allowed Canadian-owned businesses, indeed to some specialized niche markets, to flourish. It has also prompted an increase in the number of people who work on short-term contract assignments or as consultants on specific projects. But most recently, Old *Economy* "downsizing" has created a new class of chronically underemployed workers who are struggling to find their place in the new order.

As in the time of the Industrial Revolution, these fundamental shifts in domestic and international economies are gradually prompting changes in government as an overall policy. There is an increasing acknowledgment of the need to adapt the existing social contract between individuals and the welfare state to better suit the shifts for workers and employers in the *New Economy*. And that adjustment may just require the most creativity in this cycle of Schumpeter's "creative destruction." □

Cross-training

Helping workers to set out in a new direction is no easy task

Ask Daniel Boucher if moving up his job as an agent steel fabricator and instructor for a new career was worthwhile and his answer is an enthusiastic "Yes." Three years ago, Boucher, now 35, was training steelworkers at a steel plant in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The pay was good—about \$14 an hour. But Algoma was close to bankruptcy and threatening to lay off 3,000 workers. So Boucher jumped at a chance to enroll in a retraining program run by the Canadian Steel Trade and Employment Council (CSTEC), a union-management body headed by Ottawa and the Ontario government. The program paid for his tuition and books, and allowed him to collect unemployment insurance benefits while he studied criminal justice and law science at Lake Superior State University in neighboring Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Boucher graduated in May, 1993 and in March, he was chosen over more than 100 other applicants for a job with the local fire department. In his case, Boucher says that the \$100,000 that governments have invested in retraining him has translated him from the growing ranks of the perennially unemployed. But he knows other CSTEC graduates who have yet to find work in new fields or who have returned to Algoma. In those cases, he says, the benefits from retraining are harder to gauge. "The reason they did it is to prevent them from going on welfare," Boucher said. "It's a long-term benefit, ladies."

In Ottawa, Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy is also trying to find the right retraining formula as he lingers ahead with his long-postponed overhaul of Canada's social safety net. Axworthy wants to revamp the \$10-billion-a-year unemployment insurance program as well as a host of other federal and provincial training and retraining schemes. He wants to replace programs that simply pay benefits to the unemployed with more comprehensive retraining and counseling programs better suited to the New Economy. "The economy and society have changed, yet Canada's social safety system has not kept pace," Axworthy said. "Fighting unemployment requires an investment in people."

That is the thrust of several federal, provincial and industry retraining experiments in recent years, including the widely studied New Brunswick Workforce program and CSTEC. Axworthy appears to be enticed by those pilot projects, but he faces daunting obstacles in trying to implement similar plans nationwide. The biggest hurdle is cost. Initially at least, innovative retraining programs are more expensive than other assistance programs. In the case of New Brunswick's Workforce, a federal-provincial program established in 1992 to retrain 3,000 social assistance recipients—many of them single mothers—participants receive an average of \$1,500 a month for training and living expenses for three years. That compares with \$847 in



assistance for a typical single mother not enrolled in the program. Yet, as Axworthy notes out in his biography for reform, he is also under pressure from Finance Minister Paul Martin to slash social spending. Axworthy, federal officials concede that retraining programs do not make a large immediate dent in Canada's 10.7-per-cent unemployment rate. "Some of that is misdirected and some of it is just the lack of jobs," said Jonasz Steinberg, chief of employment programs division for the human resources department. "I think we have to look at both."

Regardless of the overall unemployment rate, most experts agree that upgrading skills and qualifications improves almost anyone's chances of landing a job. But several recent studies have dismissed traditional progress as ineffective. However, results from some of the newer programs are so positive. In the case of New Brunswick's Workforce, half of the

2,000 people who entered the three-year program in May, 1992, and May, 1993, have dropped out. Steve Jewett, 36, a former Fredrickton laborer is one of the first group of 1,000 who left the program—but he counts himself as a success. Jewett says that he gained enough skills and confidence to quit the program in May and buy his own business—a sandwich shop in downtown Fredrickton. He adds that he realized only on why support for training outside the classroom was crucial. "A lot of the ones that quit were single mothers," he said. "They didn't have cars and they had to get transport and babysitters and stuff."

Dan Ferguson, the director of programs for New Brunswick's department of human resources says that retraining single mothers and other long-term assistance recipients is cost-sharp, and many are found to drop out of even the most intensive training programs. But Ferguson added that at the long term it is an investment that will pay off if at least some of the people are effectively employed.

In the case of the CSTEC program, union leaders and company managers are adapting to cope with a long-term decline in employment in the steel industry that will likely continue even if there is a strong economic recovery. Because of technological advances, steel companies, like a lot of other Canadian manufacturing firms, have reduced their payrolls over the past decade even as they have boosted productivity. Since its founding in 1989, CSTEC has helped 11,389 displaced steelworkers across Canada—about one-quarter of the industry's workforce at the time. Of those former workers, half have enrolled in courses of study that they design themselves with advice from CSTEC counselors. Frank Bell, CSTEC's director of training and adjustment, says that about 75 per cent of graduates from

those programs have found new jobs, the majority of those outside the industry. And while it may cause their salaries may not be as high now as when they left the steelworks, their prospects for continued employment are better.

That success rate is higher than most government-sponsored retraining programs, and talks with managers and participants at the CSTEC program in Sault Ste. Marie reveals some of the reasons why. First, the program stresses the importance of detailed initial assessments. In the Sault, local organizers carefully interviewed each one of the 1,750 Algoma workers who approached them. "Some of them may have wanted to get into it for the wrong reasons," said Albert Geros, a senior human resources officer in Algoma and joint coordinator of the program. About 950 workers eventually enrolled in one of a host of colleges and other institutions. Geros said that the fact that Sault Ste. Marie is a relatively small city meant that participants received a lot of encouragement from the community.

As well, because Algoma laid off employees with the least security, many of the participants were in their 30s and 40s, and many cases had more formal education to start with. Under workers' laws, they are paid, Dan Boucher. For one, had completed two years of community college training as a welder when he joined Algoma in 1983. In addition, many of the successful trainees had the benefit of another family member earning income while they studied. In Boucher's case, his wife, Jeanne, is an accomplished welder who works at home, where she can help with the couple's two-year-old son, Jordan. Another successful graduate, Bradley Wickham, 46, was a welder who gave up his clerical job at Algoma in 1982 to enroll in a two-year nursing assistant's course at Sault College of Applied Arts and Technology, and moved into a two-room apartment in their parents' house.

But even after passing their courses with flying colors, Wickham, Boucher and many other graduates at Sault Ste. Marie encountered tight job markets. Boucher was lucky that there was vacancy at the fire department, where he had been hired in 95 for the past several



years. In Wickham's case, she had two job offers the day she graduated, and quickly landed a job at a local senior citizens' home. But the home has recently reduced its staff and in recent years. However, it has to increase the number of nursing assistants and reduced the number of higher paid registered nurses. As well, both Wickham and Boucher say, so far earning slightly less than they were in their old jobs at Algoma.

So is possibly the most spectacular academic performer in the CSTEC program in the Sault. Last month, Lloyd Wickham, 30, a former furnace at the steel plant, graduated from Algoma University College with the highest average among the 125 members of this year's graduating class: 82 per cent. However, armed with his bachelor of business administration degree, Wickham is now working as the general manager for a boat shop, which is only a summer job. He adds that he is earning "considerably less" than the \$40,000 a year he earned when he was laid off from Algoma in January, 1991. Still, he is happy. "I honestly, I'll be earning more," he thinks now.

Ironically, Wickham says that the town's overall prospects still depend largely on Algoma Steel. "When the steel industry shows signs of recovery, the Sault shows signs of recovery," Wickham and Wick's in-law, a mining engineer, are both looking for jobs in the New Economy. The availability of those jobs will depend, in large part, on the performance of the OMI Economy.

JOHN DUFFY in Sault Ste. Marie

Doing what it takes

At the recent Multimedia 94 conference and trade show, more than 300 annual exhibitors, from computer industry giants to small niche companies, displayed their wares for marketing digital technology with traditionally separate media such as text, photography, video, voice and music. For some visitors, the Toronto show also served as an on-ramp to their search for work on the information highway. At one display, as many job seekers stopped by that Ellis Bides, a founding partner of The Builder Group Inc., quickly reviewed a few text requests, she handed out a sheet of paper listing the qualifications that any serious applicant should have. "The technical requirements for working at Bellcore, a Toronto marketing firm that specializes in new communications vehicles such as interactive kiosks and CD-ROM publishing, are comprehensive. They include a background in graphic design or video production and proficiency in laser, and preferably some specialized software programs," from Marcella Director to Sound Ltd. But that, Robie poses, technical skills are only part of the picture. Employees must also be creative, flexible and able to work in teams. "I like to see it up by seeing we are looking for the professional elite."

To be both a specialist and a generalist is clearly a tall order. But as new technologies and the pressures of global competition continue to transform the Canadian economy, workers will need those traits and more, and to get in the door—let alone leave a career. "Much more is required of an employee to transform in 10 years ago," says Jan Driscoll, a Toronto-based principal with William M Mercer Ltd., human resources consulting firm. "The bar for entry has been raised." While experts say that the ability to grasp abstract concepts, to innovate and to communicate will be especially prized by New Economy companies, every sector will also need well-educated employees who are able to identify and solve problems on their own. To

Employers set out demands for a broad range of skills

get an entry level job in the oil and gas industry, for instance, workers needed a Grade 10 education just a few years ago. Today, they need Grade 12, and by the year 2006, according to industry experts, they will need 16 years of formal schooling. Such changes have made the traditional distinctions between blue-collar and white-collar workers largely irrelevant. Instead, the labor force can increasingly be divided into "knowledge workers"—those who are highly trained and skilled—and "unskilled" workers. For the latter, the future could be particularly bleak in the global economy, as skilled Canadians will compete with unskilled workers from around the world including those from low-wage, developing countries.

THE EMPLOYERS' WISH LIST

When it comes to looking for the new, ideal employee, each company has its own priorities. Still, in interviews, with industry executives, analysts and academics, certain desirable skills and qualities were mentioned time and again. In addition to being technically proficient, a top-notch employee should be:

- **flexible** ✓
- **creative** ✓
- **motivated** ✓
- **analytical** ✓
- **communicative** ✓
- **able to conceptualize** ✓
- **able to intervene with others** ✓
- **able to think independently** ✓
- **willing to learn** ✓

Advanced technology has forced growing numbers of employees in a wide range of positions to view the big picture—and what their contribution is to it. A domestic air, for instance, the work is as an oil refinery was highly structured and largely mechanical. Workers were responsible for operating valves and automating pipes in their immediate area, in the way they had been taught. But as refineries became computerized, workers moved off the plant floor and into a remote office where the controls were located. Think of a multi-story major shopping mall. Delivery. Fewer people are needed to operate the mall and those who are still there must understand the workings of the facility. "People must be able to deal with the conceptual flow of the operations," he adds.

The recession has further hastened the need for employees who can think efficiently and effectively on their own as well as in teams. To reduce costs, Canadian companies cut thousands of jobs—and, unlike previous recessions, those cuts often came from middle and upper management levels as well as from the shop floor. In a market of this so-called de-layering, there are now far fewer supervisors in most corporations. "Ten years ago when we recruited, the No. 1 criterion we asked was, 'How long will this employee stay with us?'" says Roger Lemay, manager of recruitment for CP Rail Systems in Montreal. But now, CP, like many other corporations, is "trying to do much more with fewer people," according to Lemay. And when de-layering is recent rounds of layoffs who to keep and who to let go, he says, that could target those with the strongest people skills: those who could delegate, could motivate other people, were sensitive to other's feelings and could analyse how to get the best work from them. CP also looked for those employees who were prepared to leave their desks, when the line of the day in the shop was to realize that he has a direct impact on the bottom line," Lemay explains. "It doesn't take to fix a wheel properly, the car will knock down and that will hurt our customer service."

While the future may belong to the knowledge worker, asking them still involves some surprisingly old-fashioned skills. The fundamentals have not changed," says Jan Klosser, director of human resources for Arthur Andersen & Co. in Toronto, who recently chartered a seminar, presented from business schools across Canada. "We have always looked for people with good communication and interpersonal skills." Klosser believes

that many potential candidates have technical knowledge that meets or exceeds the company's requirements, but are not up to par in such basics as reading, report writing and dealing with clients. "That is a lot to build into a classroom degree," she adds.

Macgregor, however, continues to turn to the educational system with the hope that it will produce future employees who are primed for work. "There all the time from people in business and industry saying, 'Send us people who can read, write, think and work with people and we will teach them the technical skills we want them to have,'" says Sylvia Lee, president of Monahan College, a private vocational school in Grand Central, Alta. As a result, says Lee, who served on the Alberta government's recent review of its education system, one of the most important lessons a student can learn is how to learn. "A student who never learns to organize information and make connections between the disparate situations becomes a passive learner, waiting to be told what to do, and how to do it," explains Lee. "Canadian business and industry needs a lot more from its employees—and so does society."

The fast pace of technological change also makes it imperative that employees continue to learn throughout their careers. Roger Driscoll, a vice-president of the University of Waterloo in Ontario, notes that personal computers have become a great industry only in the past decade. "Who knows which parts of our industries will be around 10 years from now?" Driscoll says. "That means we are not training people for a job, we are training them to think." Students in programs that empower logic and mathematics are "strongly encouraged" to take courses in liberal arts as well

Robie (left): the search is on for 'professional elites' who can meet a host of new requirements

Driscoll says. At the same time, he adds, the university's culture deliberately aims to contribute to student success what is needed in the working world. In Waterloo's co-operative education program, students work for four to six terms before graduating (page 34). As well, university faculty are encouraged to interact with industry, so that they can bring relevant experience back to the classroom, Driscoll says. "It's more than simply looking at books," he adds.

Despite the importance of a formal education, some first-time job hunters might be surprised to learn that employers are interested in many things how they performed in the classroom. "Someone from a blue-collar family who has to work a 30-hour week to afford a post-secondary education and still gets Bs and Cs, that's all right," says CP's Lemay. "The study breaks who get all As may be and have as much to tell us." Anderson's Klosser also agrees that being well-rounded is important to potential employers. In addition to schooling and part-time work, taking part in extracurricular activities, from team sports to the chess club, may help a student gain entry to the workplace, she says. "The scholarship and marks are important. It's not dropping that," adds Klosser. "But then we are looking at experience, discerning, are they interested, do they take on individual challenges?"

Events far beyond Canada's borders are also having an impact on which skills are most in demand. "I believe it is unreasonable to

graduate students without a good grasp of the global economy and the major trading blocs that comprise it," says Scott Carson, dean of commerce at Saint Mary's University in Halifax. "That means people must be sensitive to different cultures and different ways people do things in those cultures." At the same time, the heightened emphasis in Canada on small business as the engine of economic growth is also forcing graduates to have a broader perspective. According to Carson, many first-year graduate students who are geared to work in large, publicly traded companies—but those companies represent a diminishing percentage of Canada's employees. "Instead, we need entrepreneurs and people who are self-starters," he says.

To be required for the changing business environment, Carson, the former head of corporate finance for the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, ordered a review of the department when he took over as dean in 1992. Its intent is to drive courses to teach students specific abilities that he determines they should have on graduation. Carson has also established a business advisory board of executives from Canada, Mexico and the United States to keep the department abreast of current needs. Students, furthermore, are encouraged to study for a term or a year abroad at any of the universities in Mexico, China, Vietnam and Scotland with which Saint Mary's has signed links. Specialist, generalist, visionary, doer, highly-wired, skilled communicator, local activist and global trader—the New Economy employee has to wear many hats and, to compete, must wear them well.

MARILYN WICKENS



Graduates with work

For many new college and university graduates, the hard part is just beginning—the challenge of finding a job in the shaky work-force of the New Economy. But new study shows that appears to be addressing the problem successfully in co-operative education, a concept that merges classroom learning with work in the real world. Foreign programs include from three to six work terms lasting four months each during a two-to-five-year course. Launched in Canada 37 years ago at the University of Waterloo in Ontario, the co-op philosophy has spread rapidly in the past decade and, because of its success in the eyes of the student and employer alike, continues to grow. There are now more than 50,000 students doing co-op studies in almost all disciplines—from liberal arts and health studies to computer science and engineering—at 40 universities and 56 colleges and institutes.

To get a sense of the effectiveness of the programs, Maclean's spoke with six recent co-op graduates—three new workers, two looking for work and one in graduate school—and found them confident and their spirits buoyed up by the know they made. Notably, they made it clear that they feel it is up to them to make and keep themselves employable in rapidly changing times.

Maclean's: The conventional wisdom about your age-group is that you are a little lack of overconfidence and underemployment. *Generation Xers*, along with your elders for leaving you with few good job prospects. Do you identify with that?

Murray: I don't think it's as bad as you put it. Or maybe it's different as my field of engineering because, at least for the people who are in my field, they were looking for a job, they found one.

Pearce: Well, the economy is a little rough. But it's not as doomy and gloomy as they say with our generation. **Unger:** I know people who are incredibly frustrated but I don't identify with that personally. I think we have more opportunities either than less, compared with people eight or nine years ago who were entering the workforce right after the baby boom. Sure, the economy has shrunk, but the

Co-op students are confident about careers in the new economy

workforce in my generation has shrunk, too. **Ross:** Part of the frustration is that for the most part our parents grew up in the same jobs, with a lot of job security, and now we are faced with a lot of uncertainty and less job security. I think it requires an attitude change more than anything else. You have to be willing to adjust to the job market.

Maclean's: You spent five years in the workforce now before going into graduate school—and found them confident and their spirits buoyed up by the know they made. Notably, they made it clear that they feel it is up to them to make and keep themselves employable in rapidly changing times.

Maclean's: You know, I think we do it

think the work experience really pays off. Along with the experience, you need an education that will take you someplace, of course, whether it's engineering or computer science or anything like that.

Sey: I have seen how things are affecting people in our generation, whatever it's called, but also in my parents' generation. Both my parents have gone back to school recently and my father graduated from the University of Toronto last year. His company shut down and he lost his work experience, but not the education. I think our combination of current university degrees plus current work experience is actually giving us an advantage over some of the people who have just been laid off.

Maclean's: So the alternative elements of a co-op program are job experience, real world contact and of course there is the appeal of a paycheck during your work terms. Anything else?

Sey: It's not just the technical experience you get in a work term, but it's also the experience you get in terms of doing project planning, estimating all of the long-term things well, time. You can also expand it a little because it offers a chance to try as different jobs.

Ross: Now, you're working with an employer who is very open to the fact that you are learning and so you're not as intimidated. **Unger:** As well as getting a better feel for the field I want, the co-op experience just put me in contact with supervisors who were very much mentors. I wasn't just treated as an employee there to do something for them.

Pearce: In co-op experiences, you really get to apply what you have learned in school to the job in a real-world effort. You get to search out what you're good at and what you're not. I did a year of school before going out to a work term and, in geography, I really wasn't sure where I'd be employable. When we saw which employers were searching for environmental studies students, it's surprising to see where you can fit into the workforce.

Maclean's: Did you have to explore. The opportunity to explore and the supportive nature

of co-op was excellent for me. Especially in a larger organization where there's an opportunity to move around.

Murray: It was pretty much the same for me. You get experience with different fields of study and at the end you get a better understanding of what you want to do in the future.

Sey: Definitely. We've all been fortunate.

Maclean's: But what about those that the co-op movement is denouncing the traditional role of higher education—that of providing an intellectual orientation—by focusing so much on the work of employers?

Murray: I think the fact is that business drives the world. I think you need the practical experience because there's a big difference between what you learn in school and what you really do in the industry.

Ross: I don't see the two being exclusive. I did a B.Sc., I took all the co-op courses so anyone who didn't do co-op I don't see co-op taking away from that learning process.

Sey: I would say that co-op takes the ones of the university to give people practical knowledge and technical experience in their courses, so it's not exclusive in the theory and the new ideas and the new research coming up.

Unger: Some friends of mine in the traditional academic courses had to take part-time jobs to stay in school, and that affected their ability to do well in school. I would participate in campus life. I needed money, too, like a typical Canadian student, but it helped me to have a definite split between my university and work terms.

Maclean's: Did co-op programs have not been common in the efforts of a shrinking economy. Work term placements are giving work harder to find than they were a few years ago, and in some cases there is considerable competition for those jobs. **Maclean's:** Yes, that really is becoming an issue. People like IBM and CIBC and Royal Bank used to have 50 or 60 people for each

work term, and suddenly they're down to five or 10.

Ross: When I took my first co-op position, I was willing to take a job that I knew was *whatever* was what I wanted to do the rest of my life. But you have to just get with it as you have something to go with your first one.

Murray: It is getting more and more difficult to find work terms. I think the students are becoming more and more the co-op service. The companies offer that because companies looking for student help because it

doesn't provide some of them with any work. **Maclean's:** What would you say to students who are taking the traditional academic route?

Sey: I'm now in a position where I look at resumes of people applying for jobs, and if they don't have any work experience, my company cannot afford to train them. So they get a "Sorry, no thanks, we're not interested" right away. They're right about how wonderful their education is. It helps if they can show they have done a research project, or they have been working for a professor at the university or did some contract work on their own or a lot of volunteer work—things that show that they have the project management skills.

Murray: That they have some leadership qualities. **Maclean's:** One thing you have a chance to get paid at as a co-op student is internships, skills, and their value should not be underestimated.

Unger: Sure. We went through a formal interview process, as a site or by telephone, for a number of jobs every week. By the time a graduate is hired, what to expect when it came to presenting myself for a job.

Pearce: Yeah, when you have eight to 10 interviews within a two-week period, you learn to prepare, you learn to anticipate. Sometimes you are in front of one interviewer, sometimes there's a panel of three. That's realistic, in the sense that you have to prepare for all types of questioning.

Maclean's: What does the term "New Economy" mean to you?

Murray: I think the New Economy is the globalization of the market. Companies have to become more competitive and gain a global understanding of their clients. And I think one of the keys to that is to have specialists inside the organization—marketing engineers or other people—who have a dual understanding of what the client and are experienced in international markets.

Sey: I think some of the talk about the New Economy has been exaggerated. Certain fields of jobs are disappearing, but others are growing and continuing to grow.

Pearce: Because of globalization, competence, understanding for efficiency, what is re-



JOSÉ PERDOMO, 26: Environmental studies (geography), University of Waterloo, Ontario, 1994; just completed MBA program. Work terms gave him experience in municipal and federal government. Looking for a job.



KELLY REIS, 24: Biology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., 1992. Did two work terms in the SUV labs and has had two contract jobs there since graduation. Looking for full-time work.



VICTORIA BEAY, 24: Computer science, University of Waterloo, Ontario, 1994. Did work terms in Calgary, Ottawa and France. Works for ThinkNet Inc., a small computer consulting firm in Toronto.



RONALD UNGER, 28: Chemistry, University of Waterloo, 1993. Work terms included assignments in Alberta and England. Works in Vancouver for Philips Environmental, a fast-growing environmental services firm.



RAY HAKENBACH, 26: Computer systems technology diploma, Mohawk College, Hamilton, 1993. Chose college as a quick route to employability after a back injury forced him out of construction work. Did all three work terms at the Royal Bank, where he is now employed on contract in Toronto.



ANICK MURRAY, 24: Mechanical engineering, Sherbrooke University, Quebec, 1993. Most of her classmates have taken jobs, but she decided to continue in a master's program. Work terms included stints in France and Japan.

Making mincemeat of Marx

A shocking fact has surfaced on the New Economy. After more than a century of adversarial relations and dashed contractions, it now turns out

that labor unions and corporate managements actually have a great deal in common. Marx would shudder and shake his head at such a radical notion. Lenin would likely launch into a tirade about running dogs, capitalists and other scoundrels of the proletariat. Mao might dispatch the Red Guards to "re-educate" the traitors! But while it may decide the debate will do much to the drama, severe economic circumstances have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that workers and their "oppressors" are actually on the same team.

During the recession, it became clear that management/labor conflict is a luxury. The issue of the game was simple: survival and in pursuit of that mutual self-interest, both sides had to bend or break.

The traditional parent/child dynamic was thus dismantled into a new relationship between connecting adults. In order to preserve jobs, unskilled workers did as they had to in order to secure money, health, wage rebates and the capital budget cuts that can paralyze them to do more with less. But their bosses faced the same challenges. Middle and senior managers were just as likely to be laid off and steered out on their own as counterparts.

Colin Powell, Canada's Airline International Ltd. took it even further. There, an separate union gradually became the direct descendant of one another and joined forces to create critical wage and benefit concessions for a victory on the laboring company's board of directors. As Canadian struggled to stay afloat, the employees pulled together and proudly played a key role in saving the airline—and most of their own jobs—with a critical infusion of cash.

So, now what? As the New Economy rises from the rubble of the recession and entrenched corporate sector enmities, the need for unions and companies to build and to broaden such newly forged relationships

is imperative. For Canadian business to continue to prosper in an era of global Darwinism, it must have a workforce that is—surprise!—flexible, responsive and cooperative.

That means that reality now excludes any pretensions of hiding one's employment at the mere company's discretion, followed by retirement with a full pension and a gold watch. No one can turn to their employers for job security or for their long-term welfare any longer. And rather than seeking refuge in a collective that shames the weak and the unproductive, workers must be individually accountable for adding value and ensuring that they remain employable. In exchange, they will have a guaranteed place at the table because corporate managers depend more than ever upon their contribution to succeed.

There are, however, a couple of catches to this scenario. The first catch is that the corporate world is a direct threat to the dreams of entrenched sociological notions. Over several decades, labor leaders have sought to narrowly define workers' functions, to block demands that extend beyond that prescribed course, to quash hard and fast rules about who can do what when and under what conditions. And with such a mindset, questions like flexibility and responsiveness are out of the question. The second catch is human nature: Having made significant sacrifices throughout the recession, many workers expect some material payoff from their employers when that the pain is over and recovery is on the rise.

That brings us back to Canadian Airlines. While the threat of imminent bankruptcy has now passed, the danger is no longer from rival carrier Air Canada, or stringent conditions, it is from the very employees who bailed out the company just two years ago. Last week, pilots at Canadian Regional Airlines, a wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian, voted 95 per cent in favor of a strike this summer. A spokesman for the Canadian Airline Pilots Association said it all while he declared that his members have "piled their chips" and now desire a salary increase. Score one for Marx and Mao. For now.



BY DELIA MCMURPHY



More some workers and their 'oppressors' are now playing on the same team



Look behind the scenes at the Victoria Commonwealth Games and you'll see volunteers.

Look behind the volunteers and you'll see Rob, Dave and Dave.



Rob McMurtry, Dave Smith and Dave Hatherly are the heart of the project team that designed the system which will be used by the volunteers during the Commonwealth Games. Rob, Dave and Dave work for IBM but as Lisette Colbert, their Games client says, "Some days you can't tell who's the client and who's from IBM." — Whether you call it "responsiveness," "teamwork," "commitment," or just good service, it's what every customer wants. And today's IBM delivers it. — Lisette Colbert told us. "When I think of IBM, the first thing that comes to mind is Rob, Dave and Dave. These guys make it so easy for us." — Let the Games begin.



David Smith, Rob McMurtry, Lisette Colbert



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guard is a new type of worker, someone who is able to absorb information, handle it, manage it. For us, as recent graduates, we may have the skills through coop and our education to do that. New Economy. But for those people from an earlier generation who are used to manufacturing rules, they may not be in a position to benefit from the New Economy. MacKenzie. But if you're the past of change is not staying new. Twenty years from now, you'll have new graduates stepping at your heels, saying they're more confident and flexible than you are. And they're right. And they're right. Do you hear that possibility?

MacKenzie. I know I do. The company where you can spend the rest of your life is almost gone. It's great to have graduated, but my biggest responsibility is to stay marketable, and I have to do that by constantly updating, adding courses, maintaining my basic knowledge.

Reis: We have started our careers at a time where you don't just walk into a job and take it for granted. I think we are more aware of the changes and the necessity to keep up than previous generations were.

MacKenzie. Now, if you could make just one recommendation to young people leaving high school or how to prepare for their working life, what would it be?

Seas: Just one? Harder. Well, the one thing they have to keep in mind while they are trying to develop their skills is to try and stay a little focused. Don't try and do everything at once. Focus on what it is you want to learn, say, for the next four months, or the next year, and at least pursue it a little.

Unger: Believe me, as workers, so would I want to know in many of your professions and fields, as you say. And I'd say the best way to get involved with your family is on the coop program. The work terms also give you a good chance to talk to your supervisors and other people about how they got where they are. MacKenzie. My main piece of advice would be to do what you like, and meet from there. Because if you go into stuff and you hate it, well, forget it! But it's surprising how many people do that, either because they are forced to by their parents or whatever.

Pessier: I think you should not be a bit of a quitter. You should be a bit of a warrior, well, I mean, I'd say the idea is to try things. Reis: I'd say if it's important to deal out about yourself. So it would encourage travelling and not be in a big hurry to finish university. And so what if a coop takes you a little longer to graduate? Take your time.

MacKenzie. Got to know yourself, get to know what you want to do in the future and don't rush anything. You have to be prepared to learn all your life. We have a tendency to think we only learn in university and that after we get our degree's finished.

MacKenzie. That's funny, only a couple of you mention coop education. Seas: Oh, I think we all assume that we will be going the coop route. □

1981

"Only certainty: Bull is uncertain."
31 Dec., 1982
FINANCIAL POST

"Week's drop on TSE steepest in 10 years."
18 Sept., 1981
GLOBE & MAIL

"Recession looms ahead, economist says."
6 Aug., 1984
GLOBE & MAIL

"Walk Don't Run. It's too late to avert a 1929-style crash."
7 Oct., 1983
FINANCE

"Outlook '86: Despite uncertainties, still bullish in Canada."
25 Jan., 1986
FINANCIAL POST

"The Wolf is at the door... 1929 all over again."
23 Aug., 1974
TORONTO

"Why the market crash won't cause a recession."
30 Nov., 1987
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"It's still a guessing game after the crash."
16 Apr., 1988
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"Stock markets plunge in wave of panic selling."
14 Oct., 1989
Globe & Mail

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17 Oct., 1993
Globe & Mail

"Economy faces dreary future, experts predict."
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"Canada's in a depression - that's the bottom line."
16 Jan., 1992
TORONTO STAR

"Panic in financial markets subsides... interest rates soar to new heights."
48 Apr., 1984
MILLICEN

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Small is beautiful

Canada revs up a new engine for economic growth

Like thousands of laid-off workers, Eric Goodwin was forced to balance open unemployment against financial risk. In 1993, the computer software firm that the Ottawa marketing executive had been working for went under. And Goodwin had to decide if he should sell his home to help finance a new company. He decided to gamble. He sold the spacious house, moved with his wife and three sons into a more modest home and has never looked back. Goodwin's new company, Falconer Technologies Inc., has become one of Canada's top developers of corporate computer software. But Falconer is more than just a successful small business. Many economists say that creating such knowledge-based companies is Falconer's critical if Canada is to compete in the world economy. And Goodwin, 52, who serves as Falconer's president and chief executive officer, says that many Canadians who view one company only now face the same risks. "There is tremendous personal financial stress," recalled Goodwin. "But in the end, that makes you more productive."

As Canada moves from an industrial reliance on a resource-based economy, entrepreneurs like Goodwin are in the spotlight. Alarmed by the widespread restructuring of many large corporations, governments are now turning to the small-business sector to ensure Canada's long-term economic growth. In fact, following the federal election last October, Ottawa created three committees to explore how to generate more small-business start-ups. Said Philip D'Amico, who is chairman of both the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the committee examining the regulatory environment surrounding small business, "The Canadian economy was built on big businesses. But now we need to take the step of small businesses and let them expand it."

In the United States, major corporations have started to lose track of their roots as the economy has been redefined. By contrast, in Canada small businesses are expected to lead the recovery. In fact, small business is already a major force in the economy. In 1991,



there were 102,232 firms with paid employees operating in the country. And nearly 57 per cent of those firms had fewer than 50 employees. As well, during the 1980s small firms accounted for as much as 60 per cent of the 2.5 million jobs created by the private sector.

Goodwin and his three partners in Falconer, which had 120 employees and revenue of \$17.5 million in 1993, are typical of many Canadians who are building successful companies. And Goodwin says that Falconer's success could be repeated many times over if the federal government would develop a plan to help businesses in the knowledge-based sector. But, added Goodwin, "they [Ottawa] spend more time talking about it than doing it."

Goodwin: personal financial stress makes you much more productive

graphics, was founded in 1982 by Michael Copeland. Corel now has 350 employees and its international sales reached \$140.2 million in 1993, up 54 per cent over 1992. And Copeland says that if Ottawa studied how the small-business sector could do even more, "Added Copeland, 'They should stimulate the sector with tax incentives.'"

But however pronounced their domestic role may be, small businesses have not been here long. According to Falconer's Goodwin, exports by small business have traditionally lagged because the Canadian economy has been dominated by multinational companies, and small businesses failed to develop strong marketing skills. Currently, Canada's 100 largest corporations generate about 70 per cent of foreign trade. Since Canadian subsidiaries rarely had to market their production internationally, that task was usually left to the foreign-owned parent. But with risks like the Goodwins on the scene, Canada's growing array of small businesses could soon conquer the world.

JOHN HARRIS



JOHN HARRIS

Starting up a business

New companies are bypassing banks to raise funds

Terry Bergen knew that he was in for trouble when his bankers thought that a car loan was a silly idea. In 1989, Bergen visited his banker to discuss a loan to develop a sophisticated automotive, invented by his father, an engineering professor at the University of Saskatchewan. "I walked into the banker's office and they were still laughing about the car loan," he recalls. "When I told them that I wanted money to make a device that would weigh running vehicles, that really cracked them up. They told me in no uncertain terms how ridiculous

it was." Since then, Bergen, now 39, like most other small-business people with ideas that are bigger than their bank balances, has gone through endless frustration over financing. "As a technology company in these days," says Bergen, "you couldn't find a bank that would give you the size of pay." Eventually, with the help of government research-and-development funds, a wealthy private investor, venture capital funds, a foreign bank and, most recently, the stock market, Bergen has built a Saskatoon-based company, International Road Dynamics Inc., that directly employs 50 people and sells \$6 million worth of high-tech highway measurement instruments each year.

Bergen's enterprise is typical of the kind of company that Canada needs to ensure long-term economic growth. It has developed unique, specialized products to meet a growing demand in a number of international markets, and it provides skilled, well-paid jobs for Canadians. But as the age of the



Remember 'you couldn't find a bank that would give you the size of pay'?

New Economy dawn in Canada, governments, entrepreneurs and their bankers have come to realize that competing companies like Bergen's can be helped by the incredible, untold lending practices of Canada's Old Economy banks. International Road Dynamics' real test was Bergen's father's research in the vehicle specialist that the weight of moving vehicles is different from the weight of stationary vehicles. Companies like Bergen, which are high in sophisticated knowledge (or "intellectual capital") in the jargon of the New Economy, but short on traditional bank and mortgage assets, are in danger of overlooking because they cannot get adequate financing through conventional channels.

Now, motivated by the need to create jobs, governments are starting to focus on the problem. And the banks themselves recognize that they are missing out on a host of important business opportunities in some of Canada's best and brightest new companies bypass them solely by getting funds from a new generation of financial competitors.

Warren Walker, senior vice-president of commercial banking at Canada at the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, says that even during his 30-year career has been a greater sense of urgency for governments, small businesses and banks to work together to help business create jobs. "Make no mistake, we will only be as successful as our customers," added Walker. "There's a healthy dose of self-interest as far as we're concerned."

Indeed, the rewards of investing in a successful knowledge-intensive, high-tech company can be rich. In 1988, John Eckert, Louisa Owen and John McIntyre, three Toronto investors, hit the jackpot with their first venture. They raised the first \$300,000 of external financing for Softbridge Inc., a Montreal software creator, mainly from friends and associates. Now, Softbridge, whose animation technology was featured in the movie Jurassic Park, is about to be taken over by software giant Microsoft Inc. of Redmond, Wash. And they are about to score a significant financial profit as a result of their early investment. Eckert says that a \$5.00-million in Softbridge in 1988 is now worth \$1.5 million. "Softbridge was a dream company," says Eckert. "It has an excellent product and excellent management. I think there are other Softbridges out there."

Granted, investing in New Economy companies, such as usually involve a high degree of sophisticated technical knowledge, is often more complex than investing in traditional businesses. But it is not as complex as people predict for established markets. In Bergen's case, for example, the mathematics he develops are complex and have very specialized uses, primarily monitoring the weight of transport trucks to help highway officials protect roads and bridges from damage caused by overweight trucks. For bankers who found the concept of fuel firms

WHERE CANADIANS WORK
in 1991, there were 10.6 million employees. The breakdown, by percentage, is the size of the company in which they worked:



JOHN HARRIS

ing matter, a sophisticated technology based on an abstract scientific principle is a \$100 bill. Steve Smith, senior market manager for a newly created knowledge-based enterprises leading unit at the Royal Bank of Canada, says that gaining sufficient expertise to understand new technology is the bank's first challenge. "If you don't understand it," she said, "how can you lend to it?"

To remedy that, most of Canada's big five banks are rushing to establish such special knowledge-based units. The Bank of Montreal, among others, has targeted the Microbank Whereby technology transfer to small businesses. Others, which specializes in computer-related businesses, in Saskatoon, which has become an international centre for agriculture-based technology research, several banks are racing to get up a speed in that industry.

In addition to learning specific industries, the banks are also experimenting with new kinds of financing arrangements that do not rely as heavily on their traditional asset-based lending criteria, which called for securing a loan with collateral worth up to two or three times as much as the value of the loan. Instead of placing so much importance on assets and collateral, they are paying more attention to cash flow. And, instead of making loans, they are buying ownership stakes in companies. This is seen as a better financing arrangement, because the banks will have the potential to be rewarded proportionately to the amount of risk to which they are being exposed.

Despite these initiatives, bankers concede that they will never be able to lend money to businesses that are still in the early, high-risk startup phase. Without a commercial product and proof that a market exists for it, they can't take the risk. For startup and research-and-development lending, small businesses, and particularly technology companies, will continue to rely principally on cash from maintaining their founders' assets, from family and friends, and from seed angels and venture capitalists.

Angela, the Broadway team for wealthy investors who finance the production of new plays primarily because they love the theatre, is the term now being applied to a growing number of wealthy individuals, often entrepreneurs themselves, who invest in companies that are in the startup or development phases. In return for their investment, they get partial ownership of the business. Bergen's angel was Tim McClellan, a prominent Saskatoon businessman, who got up to cash at a crucial moment in the company's development. Alan Blodig, a business professor at Carleton University in Ottawa who has interviewed about 300 angels across Canada, says that the most surprising thing about them is how many there are and how much capital they invest each year. "They have money sometimes," said Blodig, "but they expect it. Money is only part of the reason they do it. They also just like the excitement of being

involved with growing businesses. It's kind of a hobby." He estimates that angels invest, in total, between \$200 million and \$300 million a year in small businesses. Venture capitalists, as professional investors who provide the same kind of financing on angels—but with someone else's cash instead of their own—tend to invest \$100 million a year for small businesses.

Other recent arrivals on the New Economy

BUILDING A BUSINESS

START-UP

PHASE:
A good idea that needs work.

FINANCING:
Founder's savings, investments from family and friends.

DEVELOPMENT

PHASE:
A prototype product is ready for commercialization.

FINANCING:
"Angels" and venture capital funds, government R and D aid.

PRODUCTION

PHASE:
Product sales begin and grow.

FINANCING:
Bank and finance growth.

GROWTH

PHASE:
As sales increase, company expands production volume and product lines.

FINANCING:
Public stock offerings.

financial success in the past 10 years are non-bank financial institutions that have carried out specialized lending schemes, capitalizing on the commercial bank's lack of understanding of the high-technology market. Steven Hanks, founder and president of Toronto-based Newstream Credit Group, the largest non-bank financial company in Canada, with

\$9.4 billion in assets and 8,000 clients, says that he formed Newstream after working for a Toronto hospital as the accountant in charge of arranging financing for new equipment. Instead of borrowing money from banks to pay for highly specialized, multi-million-dollar machines, hospitals and others who require such equipment increasingly use financing provided by lenders affiliated with the equipment manufacturers. Because those bank lenders knew the equipment technology and the market to sell, they will usually finance the equipment on better terms than the banks will provide.

Relationships are also a key element in the growing ties between New Economy for owners and non-bank lenders. Banks have typically shunned account managers associated without ensuring that the incoming replacements understood the special needs of the companies that have loans outstanding. Bergen, for one, says that during the five years that he relied on Canadian chartered banks, he never had an account manager for more than a year. Each time the bank moved his account manager, he had to educate the new one about his business.

Finally, the stock market, which is usually the last stop for raising capital to finance a company with proven potential, is now paying close attention to new high-technology ventures. Instead of having one or two general technology analysts who cover every thing from computer software developers to satellite manufacturers, some investment dealers are adding an array of specialists to their ranks. Sid Nelson Smith, a managing partner at Yorkville Securities Inc. in Toronto, "Hopefully we'll convert scientists into financial analysts." Carlson, along with a few other boutique dealers including Marlowe Leverage Securities Inc. in Vancouver, is focusing on knowledge-based New Economy companies and the investors who want to buy them.

For his part, Bergen applauds the changes in the financing market that have taken place since he launched International Risk Dynamics. Even though his company has grown rapidly—sales have jumped to \$2.5 million from \$200,000 in 1985—Bergen, who is about to list his company's shares on the Vancouver Stock Exchange, cannot keep an edge of bitterness out of his voice when he talks about his experiences with the banks. "The business had had to depend on only the Canadian banks," he said, "it wouldn't exist today." Nor is he won over by the Canadian banks' sudden new interest in technology businesses. "All the Canadian banks have shown up at our door, wanting to do business with us," he says with a shrug. "We're not interested." Furthermore, adds Bergen, even the tariff done that the bankers laid out of their office before him is driving. In the knowledge-based economy, it is often the innovators and the risk-takers who are laughing all the way from the bank.

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Business NOTES



LEADING THE CHIEF: Bruce West (right), president of Wal-Mart Canada, demonstrates the retail chain's famous spirit by persuading an audience of competitors to join in a W-A-L-M-A-R-T show last week. West told the Retail Council of Canada's annual meeting that retailers should introduce a "Buy Canadian" program. And he says that he hopes to increase Canadian-made products in his stores to at least 50 per cent from about 40 per cent now.

Quebec jitters strike

The dollar fell and interest rates climbed last week as concerns about the future of Quebec hit the financial markets. For the first time since March, major banks boosted their prime rate. It went up by half a percentage point to 7.25 per cent. They also hiked mortgage rates across the board by as much as half a percentage point. Financial Paul Martin made an attempt to calm the market by making a strong public statement about Quebec's future in Canada and predicting that rates will soon fall. "When you've got good economic growth," said Martin, "and when there is no threat of separation—and I tell you there is no threat of separation—I tell you in the end that's what's going to carry the day."

Martin backed Quebec separatist leaders for the uncertainty that is causing rates to

rise. "If the market is going to react to any specific statement by separatist leaders in Quebec, in the end, I believe those responsible statements will work against the separatist option," he said after a meeting sponsored by the Fraser Institute in Toronto. "It's going to be seen by Quebecers that to let it be talking just goes down their."

Martin's remarks, made last Friday, had little impact. The dollar closed the week at 71.87 cents (U.S.). A loss of 60 cents for the week. Market watchers warn that a depreciating dollar could push up interest rates and weaken the country's fragile economic recovery. Warren Zetser, chief economist of the Bank of Nova Scotia, says that the economy should grow by 3.25 to 3.5 per cent this year, but growth will slow to less than three per cent in 1989.

INFLATION VANISHES

Statistics Canada reported that inflation disappeared in Canada in May. Consumer prices fell 0.2 per cent between May, 1988 and last month. The annual inflation rate slipped into deflation territory for the first time since August, 1985, registering at minus 0.2 per cent. The recent decrease in tobacco taxes, lower prices for clothing and a reduction in Quebec's provincial sales tax beginning in May were cited as the principal reasons for the drop in prices.

TOP EARNER

New York City financier George Soros has topped the earnings charts for 1988. Soros, who heads the investment firm Soros Fund Management, made at least \$1.5 billion last year according to *Financial World* magazine's annual review of Wall Street's 100 top earners. Soros's income matched the profits of McDonald's international hamburger chain and exceeded the gross domestic product of several countries.

CABLE SALE

Rogers Communications Inc. has begun negotiating the sale of the U.S. cable assets it acquired in an \$1.1-billion takeover of Maclean Hunter Ltd. of Toronto. Bids have been submitted for the prime cable franchises in Michigan, New Jersey and Florida. Cable industry observers expect the selling bid to be around \$1.6 billion, slightly more than Rogers' target of \$1.5 billion. Rogers, a Toronto-based cable operator and broadcasting conglomerate, bought Maclean Hunter, which publishes Maclean's, a March.

MACLEAREN VIOLETS FBI

Trade Minister Roy MacLaren has taken exception to a suggestion from a U.S. law enforcement lawyer that the Federal Bureau of Investigation review the people selected by Canada to serve on free trade panels. The officials would have been named at uncovering any conflicts of interest. MacLaren strongly denied the U.S. lawyer's allegation that Canadian law permits having a dispute over softwood lumber exports are pertinent because they had done work for the federal government.

AIR CHINA SHOPS

Air China has ordered three flight simulators from Hamilton-based CAE Electronics in an effort to improve its pilot training and safety flight system. An official newspaper, *The China Daily*, says that CAE, Air China and export company China Aviation Supplies Corp. agreed a \$65-million agreement last week.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS



Canada's new reality: no more entitlements

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

It is full significance has yet to be realized, but this country is on the tip of a political revolution of unprecedented proportions. And that's not even counting the medical implications of Quebec's possible secession to independence.

Ever since the defeat of the Charlottetown accord in October, 1989, a new breed of politicians has taken hold across the land. It tentatively rejects the shotgun politics that voters can be lulled with their own money at quadrennial elections called elections have failed to learn that lesson, one nation at a time has already been assigned to history's dustbin. Others could follow, so political realism is a fact.

In its wake, this political movement has spawned a new breed of economics which is exercising such a deep, if still unmet, will that it will not only reflect the way we are governed, but drastically change the way we live.

More than any other single factor, this new change is based on Canada's "downward" realization that their entitlements are raising out. Infinite demands on governments at all levels have collided with finite resources. No matter how worthy the cause or the need, we're being thrown back on our own resources. Like it or not, Canadians have become responsible for their own actions and for paying their own bills. That's a basic shift in the Canadian character. To suddenly have to give up such entitlements, after generations of depending on the state, adds up to a social revolution of no mean proportions.

The only money available for Ottawa and the provincial capitals to distribute from an over-expanding economy ran out two decades ago. Ever since, politicians, eager to lose votes, have taken out more and more funds, having to borrow heavily as the process. We have, in effect, been selling off national assets to maintain a lifestyle we can no longer afford. Intentional credit agencies—which earlier this month once again cut Ottawa's string—

With credit agencies ready to bestow Third World status on us—a Zaire with polar bears—we must lower our expectations

are getting ready to bestow on Canada the Third World status of a Zaire with polar bears, unless we drastically lower our expectations. The citizen state governments now face off as a bleak and that says. Big brother will always be there, keeping us out of harm's way, has provided Canadians with a warm, fuzzy feeling. But the review of social set policies currently under way by Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy will not mean that there will be any real assistance programs are handled, but in the program themselves. Something like a 12-per-cent reduction in federal spending will be proposed in Paul Martin's next budget.

That's not just cutting; that's bashing. Its proposals will grate a first storm of public protests. The only difference Martin and his government can count on is that the alternative—possibly turning the country's finances over to the not-so-petitioner members of the International Monetary Fund—would be even more drastic.

The heavy cloud about them being so far back, explicitly inspected by political right-wingers ever since Canadian governments first took on the responsibility for social welfare back in the mid 1970s, will only

turn out to be true. Any action like Canada that has consumed more than it has earned must now pay back its debts by earning more than it consumes.

Part of the disillusionment with Brian Mulroney's government was based on the public realization that the state could no longer deliver the goods, that the money wasn't available to honor his promises. And when voters in the 1985 general election repudiated two of the three old-line parties, it was because they realized Ottawa could never deliver the goods again. It does no good for Canadians to stamp their feet, demand that which political party is going to give them later. The answer is now of them, at least some of the honest ones. To be generous with the next generation's money entails to the ultimate selfishness.

A decade of what happens when governments don't yield to the harsh dictates of their resources is a new and a contemporary Europe. According to a recent study by the President office of the American insurance trust consultants McKinsey & Co., the main next "philosophy of social support and assistance, long seen as models for other countries, demands to become a last resort. As a result, culture has been devalued, with individuals treating social services and benefits as if they were only there. The report reveals, for example, that the Swedish government is having big problems with the allowances it pays parents because so many families are expecting to Black-belted where they cannot pay for crèches so they can be paid and even eight times more per day than they would at home. In the Netherlands, an astonishing 15 per cent of the population now lives on government disability benefits. In France and Germany, half of employers are eligible for benefits equal to more than three-quarters of their previous net income, paid out for practically unlimited periods. "The trend is still to come," with the study's co-authors. "Europe's present weaknesses will be accentuated by a rising population, high unemployment, rising social costs and potentially unprecedented levels of unemployment. Today's systems will need radical reformation if Europe is to remain economically and socially viable in the next century."

It is trends like these that are undermining Canada's social objectives because dissonance from increased productivity, the entitlement culture breakdown down.

Or live

On the far tremulous edge of the next millennium, citizens of a no longer possible tomorrow whose future has become as unpredictable as a lightning bolt. Entitlements to public, social, language will soon be more of a privilege than a right. If we can meet the immediate challenges, the 21st century will be a game—a jockeying in Canada. If we do, Canadians whose future has become as unpredictable as a lightning bolt, will be the winners. Last century of the current inflation, now rapidly becoming history, as our own.

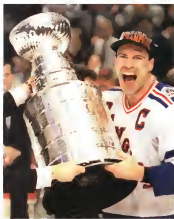
'Erasing old ghosts'

The Rangers win their first Cup in 54 years

On a sweltering night in New York City, after talking out-goose and one final miracle short, the Vancouver Canucks quietly showed and pocketed their prize.

The journey was long, and red-eyed winger Murray Craven in the Madison Square Garden locker room "Not a lot of guys get to play this late in the year. But I'd... what can I say? We gave it all we had." Vancouver coach Pat Quinn commended the New York Rangers, who matured earlier than he did of the Canada by a single goal in the seventh game to capture the Stanley Cup for the first time in 54 years. That his assistants lay with his own assistant coach "My heart is full of pride for our kids," Quinn said. "They did a hell of a job." The Canucks, better known in New York as "Canucks," had every reason to be proud: enigmatic and overlooked, they came out in the playoffs, fighting back repeatedly to not merely play for Larry Stastny's cup but to become full partners in the most exciting final in recent memory. "It was the kind of series," said Vancouver's assistant coach Bob Smith, "that should end with both teams going on for a few drinks together. But really, they do."

Indeed, the series ended last week with as quiet celebration as New York City, unlike the aftermath in Vancouver, marked by looting or rioting. So much for core stereotypes. Tens of thousands of people poured into the Midtown East streets, merely shouting and handing flowers. And no one had more reason to rejoice than Ray's great defenseman Brian Leach, who was the first American-born winner of the Conn Smythe Trophy for playoff most valuable player—and a recipient of a phone call from the White House. "Congratulations, man," President Bill Clinton said. And when the conversation was over, Leach joked: "Was that Denis Carey?" No, it was not the noted ungracious-



A victorious Messier: the most exciting final in recent memory

ist, but the next night, Leach, captain Mark Messier and goaltender Mike Richter did hoist the Cup atop the Late Show with David Letterman—a sign of hockey's growing popularity in the United States. "The situation paid to these playoffs was incredible," Messier said.

For the Canucks, the playoffs were a vindication. Underachievers in the regular season, they came back from a three-game-to-one deficit to beat the favored Calgary Flames, then made short work of the Dallas Stars and Toronto Maple Leafs. And against the NY-regional Rangers, they left behind three games to one, only to rally again to force a seventh.

That sent a chill through the Rangers, who have long been haunted with chants of "1940?"—the last year they had carried away the Cup. That unpleasant history made hockey

for many in the Big Apple early last week, overshadowing even the New York Yankees' bid for a National Baseball Association championship. Outside Madison Square Garden before the final NHL game, Eric Marzbach, a 36-year-old collections clerk from Long Island, suggested that a Rangers loss would have disappointed fans "wishing for the Brooklyn." But Patricia Catalano, 22, a sales clerk from Queens, was not so sure. "I don't know what I'd do if they lost. But I will always be a fan. Always."

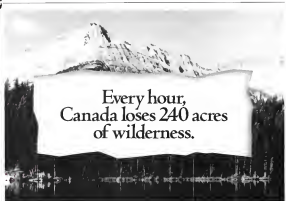
In the end, the home team—stunned by seven former Stanley Cup winners from the Edmonton Oilers glory days—had the first real experience to stop the charging Canucks. A little help helped too: Denis Sill in the third period, the Canucks came achingly close to tying the game when two shots rang off goalposts. When time ran out at last, more than 18,000 fans erupted in a single roar, exorcising the demons of playoff's past. "The challenge of winning here after 54 years," said Messier at the moment, "was making all the old ghosts."

Conceding that hockey's talent pool has been diluted by expansion, the competitiveness of the series, spoken well of at the game's herald "Whether of these teams would match up with the Montreal Canadiens at the 1970s or the New York Islanders and Edmonton Oilers of the '80s," said Montreal broadcaster Dick Irvin, who attended the last Ranger Cup victory as a boy in 1940. "But it was still one heck of a series."

While it may have been the last hurrah for some veterans, some officials

think they have enough talent to control again. The more youthful Canucks, meanwhile, come home to a roaring reception at B.C. Place stadium. The team announced that they re-signed former Rocket Point Bear for another five years—for a reported \$25 million. That contract will likely raise the price for goaltender Kirk Melnick and such key forwards as Trevor Linden, Cliff Koroll and Greg Adams. But even if they stay together, the Canucks are not guaranteed another shot at the Cup. "We're still an expansion hockey club," said Quinn. "But it's hard to get this far and not take home the silverware because you never know when you might get the opportunity again."

JAMES DUNCAN in New York City



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SPORTS



Pizzelli outside his little Italy cafe: soccer was good for business, too

Home away from home

The World Cup rekindles ethnic rivalries

A few blocks from the heart of Little Italy, where posters and murals trumpet the arrival of the 1994 World Cup, one lady of Pompeii stands as a symbol of the neighborhood's past. Donating a small square, the church, built in 1936, served a part of lower Manhattan that in the early years of the century was overwhelmingly Italian. Thousands worshipped under the intricate frescoes that adorn the vaulted ceilings in its grand main hall. But the descendants of these Italians who came to New York City in search of a better life eventually found it in the suburbs, leaving the church with fewer parishioners and a congregation that church officials say is slowly sinking to an old crowd that runs beneath it. Yet the building remains rooted to the lives of those Italian-Americans who stayed. Most of them are retired now, and so the face of all the changes that surrounds them, the church is a reminder of who they are and where they came from. And in this season of soccer in America, the World Cup does it for sense Joseph Gualiani, a 73-year-old parishioner, was born in the neighborhood, but his soccer passions go further back than that. "Italy will win the World Cup," he predicted. "Because the Italians are the best."

In the so-called melting pot that is the United States, nearly every one of the 28 competing nations in the "home" team in the monthly league soccer tournament that began last week. Immigrant communities turned out in force to support their teams, helping organizers sell a record 3.5-million tickets to games in nine cities. For the opening match in Chicago, the stands at Soldier Field were filled with German-Americans, who cheered the defending champions on to a 1-0 victory over Italy, which also had a vocal clutch of supporters. But nowhere were visiting teams more at home than in the New York area, where by the luck of the World Cup draw, Italy faced Ireland in a rivalry with deep local roots. The two ethnic communities both underpin New York, and their continuing influence is reflected in the fact that New York state's two current senators are Irish (Democrat Daniel Patrick Moynihan) and Italian (Republican Al D'Amato). To maintain the balance, organizers chose ethnically correct venues to perform before the start of the June 15 game (Italy faced the pop group Hall & Oates, and Liza Minnelli). The uproarious fans of the neighborhood all about whether the second Irish squad could contain Italian superstar Roberto Baggio. But their intense interest went beyond the athletic competition, says Robert Scully, a history professor at New York University and the director of Ireland House, a cultural center. "For the Irish and Italian fans," said Scully, "this is about national consciousness."

The first big wave of Irish immigrants were peasants escaping the potato famine of the 1840s. Enclaves of Italians began to arrive a generation later, and the two groups clashed on the Brooklyn docks over jobs and in the neighborhoods over turf. But the building boom of the late 19th century provided jobs for all. And post-Second World War prosperity enabled a large proportion of both groups to move to the suburbs, including New Jersey, where last week's game was played at Giants Stadium in East Rutherford, across the Hudson River from Manhattan. "The streets around here are too crowded to play soccer," Brother Michael La Morte said haltingly, peering out the window of Our Lady of Perpetua. "That is the suburbs, there's more space."

Over time, Scully says, the Irish and Italian communities became less defined and discovered that, in addition to their mutual allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church, they shared values and attitudes about work and family. "They had always had those similarities," he said, "but over the years the sharp edges of their differences have worn off." The old friction has been replaced by a friendly rivalry, played out routinely in city politics and hot work on the soccer pitch. It was particularly evident in Woonsocket, a quiet Irish neighborhood of tree-lined streets and row houses in Queens, just across the East River. At McGovern's, a local pub, a mural leading the watching fans in green was painted on the mirror behind the bar, and taped to the cash register was a photo of Irish coach Jack Charlton. (Who is actually an Englishman) smiling with owner John Kiley. There was even an Italian flag, with the words "Welcome Italy" written across it. "The games bring people together," explained one patron, Victor Lazzarini, a 45-year-old musician who emigrated from County Limerick, a quiet Irish enclave says. "It gets people interested in the same thing, and I suppose it does the same for the Italians."

It certainly does. And in Little Italy, where locals and tourists alike go for pastas and cannolis, soccer is also good for business. Restaurant owner William Scully, an old native of Naples, was emphatically in the World Cup spirit. "People are coming here from South America, Europe, all over," he said, grinning. "Millions of them." To help lure them in, he hand-painted the days of all 24 teams in his outdoor seating area and dressed a mannequin in a Italian soccer uniform. As it turned out, Ireland's confidence in the Italian team was misplaced for its opening game. On a hot and humid Saturday at Giants Stadium, the Italians led to Ireland 1-0 in a hard-fought game before a man-of-the-hour capacity crowd of 76,000—not another success story in the land of opportunity.

JAMES DEACON in New York City

O.J. Simpson is charged in the brutal murders of his ex-wife and her friend



From left, under arrest: police mug shot; play days in Redjacks, with family (below); 'the real O.J.' and not this lost person'



The fall of a legend

As chase scenes, O.J. Simpson's life-or-death flight across Los Angeles was more strange than sensational. Captured by TV cameras stirred from helicopters hovering overhead, a white Ford Bronco drove along freeways at normal speeds, a phalanx of police cars in close pursuit. Gasoline—like so many Hollywood extras—strapped out of their cars as roadblocks and air compressors to watch and cheer the weird procession. Inside the Bronco, driven by Simpson's old friend and teammate Al Cowhagen, the American football hero known to fans as "Juice" was

holding a blue steel revolver to his own head while talking to police on a cellular phone, demanding to see his mother. Legendary running back, sports commentator and actor in farcical action films, Simpson had turned fugitive, facing charges for the brutal murders of his ex-wife, Nicole, and her friend Ronald Lyle Goldstein. After 100 hrs, the Bronco turned into the freeway exit Sunset Boulevard and headed to Simpson's St. Francis mansion in the posh Brentwood section. In the final, tense showdown, Cowhagen negotiated with police. Simpson declined to yield his revolver—and hundreds of curiously

spectators cheered and held signs saying "Go, O.J." and "Save the Juice."

The 30-minute standoff at the house ended just before 9 p.m., Friday, L.A. time, when 40-year-old Greatful Jesus Simpson finally surrendered. He had something to drink—orange juice—and was driven to the Los Angeles County Jail, where he was placed on a 34-hour suicide watch. The Hall of Famer had always written what sounded like a code note, addressed to the public and left behind Friday morning when he disappeared from a San Fernando Valley home where he was staying, breaking an earlier

promise to give himself up if he were charged. In his note, he denied any involvement in Nicole Simpson's murder. ("I love her"), thanked his friends and asked people to remember "the real O.J." and not this lost person.

Charged with two counts, the jailed O.J. could face the death penalty if convicted. And although police refused to disclose officially what evidence they have, tabloids leaked to the media throughout last week pointed accusatorily at his direction. A bloodstained glove—matching another found at the crime scene—was allegedly discovered in Simpson's home. There were unconfirmed reports of bloodstains in his driveway and

Police cars in pursuit of Simpson: holding a blue steel revolver to his head



in his car and even more blood at the crime scene that matched his type. Simpson—who met the former homecoming princess when she was an 18-year-old widow—denied that his senescent partner to Nicole had been particularly sloppy. But back in 1983, he pleaded no contest to charges of kidnapping, sleeping and drunkenly to kill her. And last week, police confirmed that Nicole Simpson had made subsequent calls to 911. After their divorce in 1992, they continued to see each other, and friends say there was even some

talk of reconciliation. But, said a close friend of the family, who asked to remain anonymous, "the totally broke it off with him three weeks ago. He was telling her girlfriends and her that if he ever caught her with anyone he would kill her."

On June 12, the afternoon of the killings, they both attended their 10-year-old daughter Sydney's dance recital. That evening, Nicole, 35, dined at the trendy Manhattan restaurant near her townhouse. Goldstein, 25, was in a club but phone friend of Nicole's, according to his family, was working in a white at the Manhattan. A few hours after Nicole left, when she called the restaurant to say she had forgotten her car keys, there, Goldstein offered to deliver them. His and Nicole Simpson's bloodied bodies were discovered just inside her garage gate shortly after midnight.

Police have reportedly put the time of the murders at 12 p.m. At the time, Simpson's lawyer said, O.J. was at his own home three kilometers away, waiting for a limousine to take him to the airport. Records show that Simpson boarded an 11:45 p.m.

flight to Chicago, where he was scheduled to meet with officials of Hertz rental cars, with whom he had a long-standing endorsement deal. When police called the next morning to tell him of his ex-wife's death, Simpson returned immediately to Los Angeles, where he underwent questioning. He later attended Nicole's funeral along with their daughter and son, 10-year-old Justin.

Simpson, through his lawyer, continued throughout last week to proclaim his innocence. And friends and colleagues rallied to

defend him, calling him generously flexible and the charges against him inconceivable. "I cannot believe something like this with the O.J. that I know," said Ron Vay, a former teammate at the University of Southern California. "He's one of the nicest guys, a gentleman." In fact, friendship with one reflected in part the animosity between the horrific crimes and Simpson's iconic status—not only as an athlete, but as a personality and a man-in-recess story.

The first of four children, Simpson grew up in the midtown Potrero Hill neighborhood of San Francisco. His father abandoned the family when Simpson was 4 and his mother supported the children on her earnings as a hospital orderly. Simpson was, by his own admission, a bit of a scrapper. But he gave up his athletic side in 1965, when his high-school coaches were too weak to put him into a top-ranked school. Simpson enrolled at the City College of San Francisco. It was there that his remarkable running ability first drew national attention. For his final year, he transferred to Southern Cal, where he broke every college rushing record, won the prestigious Heisman Trophy and emerged two years later as the number 1 pick of the then-lapsing Buffalo Bills.

As a professional, Simpson broke 19 league rushing records by the time he turned 20. Despite having never played on a Super Bowl-winning team. And he earned a then league-record annual salary of \$1 million in the late 1970s in his final years with the San Francisco 49ers. Spectators took to calling him the best running back ever—though experts could quibble. They also called him the "Mr. Clutch" and he led a team player whose selfishness and easygoing personality combined to make him a hot commercial property. Simpson had dolls and clothing named after him and he endorsed perfumes and boots. In the 1980s, he finished fourth among the 100 most famous men in America. An old woman cheered him on, says Stern survey from the mid-1970s found that rise out of 10 American women recognized his face and considered him sincere. (After charges were laid against him, the company announced that it was ending its relationship with Simpson.)

Beneath the public persona, however, there was a maelstrom of personal troubles. Simpson's first marriage to his high school sweetheart ended in divorce in 1979. Then, the couple's 10-year-old daughter, Aimee, drowned accidentally in a backyard swimming pool. And soon after that, an injured left knee forced Simpson to quit football. He went on to act in a handful of movies—including the recently released *Natural Gas* (1992)—and work as a television sports commentator. But all that came seemed to slip away. With his ex-wife dead and a dramatic trial looming, the O.J. Simpson story had been transformed from a classic tale of success into an American tragedy.

MARY McMEIKEN with correspondents' reports

Glimpsing life's mystery

Great plays come alive at the Stratford Festival

There is a scene near the end of the Stratford Festival's production of *Long Day's Journey into Night* that is, simply, magical: cost theatre. Stratford veteran Willem Helt—playing the retired actor James Tyrone—tells his son Edmund (Tom McCann) the story of his impoverished boyhood, when he was forced to quit school and work in a factory. Then he goes on to recall how he became an actor—and destroyed his talent by spending his best years in a commercially successful but artistically inferior play. Helt shows his lines with such clarity and human sympathy that, during a recent performance, the 500-seat Tom Patterson Theatre became completely silent—except for the faint sniffling of people struggling to hold back tears. It is one of those rare, American moments when a great performer combines with a great play to catch something of life's elusive mystery.

Oddly enough, it is sometimes forgotten that the Stratford Festival exists to make such moments possible. The festival has grown so large—its \$24-million budget makes it the biggest theatre festival in the Western Hemisphere—that it is often discussed as if it occupied were its central occupation. It brings its home city, Stratford—a two-hour drive west of Toronto—an estimated \$300 million annually in economic bene-

fits. It employs 500 local residents year-round. As well, its frequent deficits are of personal concern (This year the festival spent its entire reserve fund to pay off a \$1.6-million deficit, giving incoming artistic director Richard Monette a chance to start afresh.)

But while money helps make Stratford go, it is not, finally, what the season's festival is about. At its best, Stratford is a wedding of theatrical experiences not readily available anywhere else. It is one of the few theatres in the world that, by concentrating on the classics, gives people the chance to discover that the great plays of the past still have a great deal to say (Of course, not all of the festival's productions make this clear. Every year there are some mediocre shows. But the 1994 season is shaping up to be one of the strongest ever, with two electrifying large-scale productions—the Edmond Rostand melodrama *Cyrano de Bergerac* and the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta *The Pirates of Penzance*. And Monette himself has directed two plays by Shakespeare—*Twelfth Night* and *Measure*—that showcase some excellent performers.)

But the crown jewel of 1994 is far there are two more openings this week, and another three later in the summer) in *Long Day's Journey into Night*, the 1941 masterpiece by American playwright Eugene O'Neill, directed by Diana Lefkowitz. The play moves slowly

through a day in the life of the Tyrone family, as buffeted by alcohol and drugs, they confront the failure of their lives. It sounds depressing, but the art of it is so clear that, ultimately, the effect is exhilarating. Besides Helt's extraordinary performance and flawless acting from the supporting cast, the production features the actress whom many consider to be Canada's finest, Martha Henry. She plays James Tyrone's wife, Mary, who as the play opens has just returned from her stay in an asylum, where she has supposedly been cured of morphia addiction. The family is seriously optimistic, but it is clear that Mary's hold on health is precarious. In one of the finest performances of her career, Henry makes Mary's every gesture—she is forever pacing and gazing nervously with her hands—a harrowing cry for help. In many ways,

Mary is a thankless role, since the woman is so relentlessly manipulative and theatrical her presence grates, like daggers down a backdoor. But Henry, while portraying all of this, also catches Mary's vulnerable will

to survive in any way she can shape the man. Monette's production of *Measure* is decidedly unusual; the director has cut out large chunks of the text and staged the famous revenge play with only a few chairs for a set

The star of both *The Pirates of Penzance* and *Cyrano* at Stratford's most charismatic actor, Colin Fourn. As the pirate king in *Pirates*, he commands the stage with a hilarious yet vaudevillian renaissance of the old showbiz stars. The comparison is apt, says director Brian Macdonald and writer Tom Wood have created a frontier story for *Pirates*, setting it up as a 1920s Hollywood movie being filmed by an amateur director, Heinrich Von Schomberg (played by Wood in a sort of *Emancipate Our Country!* Paratexts do not like such comparisons, but the spirit is correct, sure, but it is undeniably successful. There is more wit and sheer, unadorned fun to be found here than in any two or three Broadway musicals together.

In *Cyrano*, Fourn's slithering wit is sweet and a virtuoso come to us to surprise, but it is wonderful to see how such polished performance in *Cyrano*, with his grotesquely big nose and his unrequited love for Roxane (played by Martha Henry with an intricate boldness). Fourn gets a lot of help from a huge cast—more than 80 actors—superbly directed by Derek Granger. Fourn's *Cyrano* is an extraordinary example of Stratford's ability to create a spectacle—with rotating at its core.

Scene from *The Pirates of Penzance* with Fourn (left), unrepentant fan

Stephen Dunne makes an amazing, starfish-like kind of Harker, and it is Jack's emotional gradient, his performance builds nicely in intensity. Several key parts are taken by younger members of the company. They do a genuine job, but when old Stratford finds Douglas Bos (Polanski) and Matt (the First Gentleman) launch in to their lines, it is like watching Wayne Gretzky and Mario Lemieux skate effortlessly through a pack of minor leagues.

A similar imbalance haunts Monette's beautiful-looking *Twelfth Night*, where he has promoted a few new actors in which they are out of their depth. Still, there is splendid theatre here, especially in the comic subplot, where three two days, Sir Andrew Aguecheek (Owen) and Malvolio (David Wilson) are brought hilariously to life. And Larry Penick leads a delightful sexual ambiguity in *Viola*, the young shipwrecked woman who disappears behind a mask



A great actor comes home

Last winter, when Martha Henry first considered taking the role of Mary Tyrone in the Stratford Festival's production of Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night*, she thought she was too young for the part. But then she read the play, which she had not looked at for years. "I discovered Mary is exactly my age. God, how close I am!" said Henry. The 39-year-old actress took the part, and made a breakthrough return to the Stratford stage, where she has not acted in 14 years. She directed *Twelfth Night* at the New York Theatre in 1991. One of the festival's brightest stars since 1980, Henry had left in 1980 after being fired, along with three colleagues, from the festival's group artistic directorship. The board's decision to replace the so-called Gang of Four with a British director after only three months caused a ha-

ter, nationwide controversy. The current artistic director, Richard Monette, says Henry's return is an act of extraordinary courage. She says, "Martha Henry back represents a healing of wounds."

Devastated by the firings, Henry left Stratford to act and direct on a freelance basis. She won best actress Genes for her roles in the Canadian plays *The Wives* (1983) and *Shakespeare in the Park* (1989). And since 1988, she has been a popular and respected artistic director of *The Grand Theatre* in London, Ont. Today, Henry is philosophical about the events of 1980, pointing out that without them, the night actor would have wandered into movies. She is content in the new world, she says, "I have never denied the fact that much of what makes up an actor is grief and sorrow."

Henry, who lives with fellow actor Rod

Stiche and has a 21-year-old daughter, Emma, from a previous marriage, is very different as a person from the haughty and manipulative Mary Tyrone in *Long Day's Journey into Night*. She speaks in tones of haughty superiority, but she seems entirely lacking in affection, while so much in her profession. But there is undeniable drama in the way she holds the listener with her large, expressive eyes.

Born Martha Behr (the name Henry came from her marriage to a Winnipeg actor, she grew up in Detroit. When her parents were divorced, the six-year-old Martha went to live with her grandparents and made the discovery that shaped her life. In an old trunk she found some theatre scripts that had belonged to an uncle who studied stage lighting in university. One contained a dialogue between two women. "It was in a huge door had opened in my mind," she recalled. "I could be to those women." The benefit child of divorce had found a world where she belonged. "I could have a valid

existence, because it was written down."

Henry appeared in school plays in Detroit, and eventually acted in summer theatre. But while most of the young American actors she knew wanted to work in New York City, Henry wanted an audition to act in the Stratford Festival, where she had seen plays as a high-school student. "I came to Canada because Stratford was here," said Henry, a Canadian citizen. "Because serious theatre was recognized here as something wild and exciting—which it seemed to me it wasn't in New York." She was among the first graduates from the National Theatre School in Montreal, and in 1962 she made an electrifying Stratford debut as Miranda in *The Tempest*. Many outstanding roles followed, including a 1970 appearance as Ophelia in Chekhov's *Three Sisters*. Fourn Henry's Mary Tyrone must be added to the list, both as an achievement in itself, and as a sign that a great actor can come home.

J.B.

JOHN DEBROUSE is a Stratford



Henry: a commitment to serious theatre



Don't look back and other advice

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

It is the time of year: high school graduation. Graduation time. The letters are out. What's next, parents? Any hopes? How do you get on it? What do you need to succeed? As a professional? What advice could you give?

The letters have arrived at the right spot. This department is a world authority on free advice. A. J. Lachlan and newspapers can be more free than a quiet day. This is true, but you must follow strict rules.

The first wisdom ever given for getting through life, which journalists sometimes remember, was offered by Satchel Paige, who could throw a curveball better than even the most obvious managing editor. Because he was black, he wasn't allowed into the major leagues until he was past his prime but was still pumping the high lead out of age 36 (he survived on the mound because of the six rules he followed):

1. Avoid first month which angry up the blood.
2. If your stomach disagrees you, be down and partly it with cool thoughts.
3. Keep the pieces flowing by juggling around gently as you move.
4. Go very lightly on the news such as carrying on in society. The social rumble isn't real.
5. Avoid running at all times.
6. Don't look back. Something might be coming on you.

This is very good stuff, philosophy that has sustained me through these too many years, especially the suggestion to stay away from the social rumble, which is most fitting.

Sports people are very good on advice, since they are in a racket almost as competitive as newspapering, where the stakes would be far higher. Jack Harley, the old Seattle Seahawks manager, advised: "If your mother can't cook, run away from home." All "Never trust a young man who smokes a pipe. All the time they sit around trying to look thoughtful. Actually, they're trying to figure out how to steal a hot stove."

All true. If you want to be a successful in



journalism, there are additional tips. Never make a mistake. If you don't read, you can't write. If a publisher offers to tell you something off the record, excuse yourself to go to the loo and don't come back. Be sure to find what he wants to hide and then print it.

Go forward as much as possible. It does the soul good.

Stay away from journalism schools. You can't teach journalism. You either got it or you ain't.

Don't talk in the margins. No good has ever come from it.

Learn to listen. (Newspapers were better before the tape recorder was invented.) Most people tell they are uninterested—which is how journalists make a living. Most people don't really listen while you're explaining how to break your ankle during; they're simply waiting so they can tell you the gell-

bladder operation they had last year ago. (If you just think: really? — is that right? — never realized that — hmmm — it's absolutely amazing what they will blurt out. Ask Bob Woodward.)

Editors are people who separate the wheat from the chaff—and then print the chaff.

If you're thinking about money, earned a good job is first to travel two weeks in a car with him/her with another couple.

Never worry about things you cannot affect. With this in mind, try not to think about Rollerblading, G. J. Simpson, potato chips, Madonna, starring girls and Shari Gapes.

If you know it, print it. There are plenty of dead lawyers around. They love the business.

Never have lunch with a public relations man. He's always a failed reporter.

Never censor yourself. If something has to be killed, make the editor kill it. Hell is filled with reporters who didn't hand in the tough stuff for fear it would be rejected.

Do not try to dress too well. It will only make your friends suspicious. Stay out of the office stomach as possible. You'll never learn any thing sitting around waiting for other newspaper folk.

Be wary of people you have never seen in a fight.

Murray Kingdon said of natural writers are people who came down out of the hills after the battle and shoot the wounded. Every newspaperman should be an editorial writer—soon.

Read George Bernard Shaw before you're 20. George Santayana before you're 30 and George Burns after you're 40.

Write the way you talk. Write the way other people talk. Write as if you're talking to someone. Jane

Austen (this isn't true).

Travel. You can't be a scribbler unless you travel, which gives you the perspective on how good your own country is. The people who appreciate Canada the most are the people who have been away from it.

You will learn more from reading other people's stuff than reading your own.

All the great newspaper people come out of the sports department. It's because they're enthusiastic about something. I've never heard about anyone being enthusiastic about covering sewer flyovers.

When you go to university, take every thing—economics, psychology, political science, Latin. Be an all-around creative writer and English. If you don't have those unlearn in your soul in the first place, forget it. Become a cub reporter. Or a public relations man.

Don't get married until you're 30.

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can't make love at 4 in the afternoon on a Tuesday

shall not study a sunset or train butterflies must pay tax on itemized moments of pleasure

may not have extra mushrooms with your steak can't disembark in Tortola and stay there

must pack worry along with your luggage can't learn about life from a turtle

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absolutely must act your chronological age not your shoesize shall maintain strict economies of emotion

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